

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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ATLANTIC EDITION \*\*

FIVE CENTS A COPY

## LINES OF PARTY FADE AS BLOCS FORGE TO FRONT

Interests of Sections Come First, Events in Congress Show

## INSURGENTS FOUND IN REGULAR RANKS

G. O. P. Leaders Defy Hoover on Tariff and National Origins Issue

BY ROBERT S. ALLEN  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
WASHINGTON—Party lines are dwindling in Congress, the special session has revealed. Evidence that there are no longer sharply defined divisions in either the House or Senate is emphasized by the votes on the farm relief bill and the National Origins issue.

In the House and in the Senate the story has been the same. For a time House leaders paraded the firmness of their sway, but when put to a test on the census-reapportionment bill they were utterly routed and it required a "strong-armed" handling of the rules to enable them to get themselves out of the predicament. They succeeded in saving the measure, but nothing remained of their reputation for authority and dominance.

Now only has confusion and indecision existed within party ranks, but the state of dissent has extended to the two chambers as a whole. The House and the Senate are Republican by excellent majorities, but there is no co-ordination of strategy, policies or plans between the Republican leaders of the two chambers. In fact there is distinct aloofness between the groups.

### Relations Strained

In his opening address, Nicholas Longworth, Speaker of the House, proudly acclaimed the House as a body of order and efficiency in contrast with the indecision and frequent and continuing turbulence of the Senate. Such observations did not of course bring the two branches closer together, or improve the already distant relations between them.

The fact that the President was known to be in close touch with House leaders and to feel that he could depend on the House for more cordial co-operation also added its item of feeling between the two chambers. When House leaders, following the enactment of the farm relief plan into the farm relief bill by the Senate, took a lofty attitude and for a time expressed doubt as to whether they would receive the measure from the Senate, the rumble of hostility with which the Senate had

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

## British Church Groups Organize to Banish Slums

Bristol Conference Welcomes Government Move to Extend Town-Planning Act

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BRISTOL, Eng.—In an effort to eradicate slums, members of various Bristol churches have formed an organization for acquiring derelict property, spending £100 to £150 in reconditioning each house and providing tenement dwellers with pleasant, habitable homes.

This fact was disclosed at the seventh of a series of non-partisan regional conferences just held here by the National Housing and Town Planning Council, which adopted a resolution welcoming announcement of the Minister of Health's proposed extension of the Town Planning Act to all vacant as well as improved land.

The conference was strongly of the opinion that without such an extension the more efficient planning of congested areas and the zoning of industrial districts would be hampered. Consequently the Prime Minister was requested to afford Parliament an early opportunity of passing the amending legislation. W. H. Heyle, Lord Mayor of Bristol said the city's housing committee had built 5753 houses in the last decade and as well as remodeling old structures.

Alderman F. Shepherd said general feeling now in England is that the question of housing must be solved at whatever cost. The Bristol housing scheme had increased the tax rate seven pence in the pound he said, but it was essential that the standard of new houses should not be lowered to reduce rents.

The conference stressed the advisability of increasing government subsidies for building new houses and improving old ones and endorsed the Small Dwellings Act which is designed to facilitate purchase by tenants.

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## London 'Bobbies' Improve Record Under New Byng 'Reform' Régime

### London's Police General



Underwood  
VISCOUNT BYNG OF VIMY

Decrease Is Shown in Neglect of Duty Cases and Efficiency Is High

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON—Viscount Byng, appointed Commissioner of the London Metropolitan Police last year to reform police methods, has issued his annual report which shows police offenses actually upon a smaller scale in the last 12 months than for the previous year.

Punishment for neglect of duty was meted out in only 455 cases, compared with 580 in 1927 and 622 in 1926.

How high the standard of efficiency has been is shown by the fact that last year not a single murderer—of whom there were only 24 in the London metropolitan area, comprising 7,750,000 people—escaped detection.

### Confidence Shaken

Referring to the effect upon the London police of the public criticism to which they have been subjected, Lord Byng says: "There is good reason to believe that a constable's confidence in the public and in himself was for a time slightly shaken and that the efficiency of the force suffered in consequence.

"Taking into consideration the number of police officers involved and the large variety of circumstances which arise I am impressed by the rarity of cases in which frivolous or malicious charges have been brought by the police."

Lord Byng also deals with the current supposition that unnecessary prosecutions are liable to be encouraged by the promotion system in operation in the metropolitan force.

### Points Out Falacy

"It is often suggested," he said, "that an officer's prospects of promotion depend upon the number of charges he initiates. This is a fallacy. Officers are selected for promotion on general considerations of their character, ability and attention to other work which cannot be gauged by any such arbitrary standard."

Turning to some offenses that the police are concerned with preventing he says: "Proceedings for drunkenness showed a substantial decrease, the total figure of 26,057 being 4066 less than for 1927 and 5963 less for 1926."

The strength of the metropolitan police force is now 18,781. The women's branch comprises 3 inspectors, 5 sergeants and 43 constables.

### Brazil Is Finding Wings, Figures on Air Mail Disclose

BY RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—An extensive network of air lines is rapidly growing along the coast of Brazil and is expected to be appreciably augmented when new air routes from the United States to South America are introduced this year.

At present three companies are operating in Brazil: A French line, the Compagnie Generale Aeropostale, which brings mail from the north of Brazil to Rio de Janeiro and as far south as Argentina, covering a total distance of 4200 kilometers in weekly trips; a Brazilian passenger and mail line covering a distance of 280 kilometers between the cities of Porto Alegre and Rio Grande; and the Condor Syndicate, a German passenger and mail line between Rio de Janeiro and Porto Alegre, with stops at Santos, Paraíba, São Francisco and Florianópolis.

The following figures show the rapid progress made by these lines lately: The Generale Aeropostale traversed 481,185 kilometers and carried 8,112,820 letters in 1928 as compared with 89,415 kilometers and 155,421 letters in 1927.

The Brazilian line (Companhia Vaca Aérea Rio Grande) flew 108,860 kilometers in 1928 and carried 1530 passengers, while 1927 recorded 35,060 kilometers and 661 passengers.

The Condor Syndicate covered 36,624 kilometers and carried 5224 passengers in 1928 as compared with 24,050 kilometers and 551 passengers in 1927.

### GERMANY'S BUSINESS REPORTED ON MEND

WASHINGTON (AP)—A report to the Department of Commerce from Commercial Attaché Alport of Berlin said that in contrast to the "acutely unfavorable economic conditions prevailing in Germany at the end of April the outlook at the present time has distinctly improved."

The successful outcome of the reparations discussions, the report said, "has contributed materially to the restoration of confidence and removed the principal barrier to the further development of the present favorable tendencies."

BOUGHT FAMOUS PAINTING  
NEW YORK (AP)—Thomas W. Lamont confirmed reports from London that he had purchased John Hopper's famous painting of "The Sackville Children." He added that the reported purchase price of \$400,000 was incorrect, but did not tell what he had actually paid.

BETTING BILL DEFEATED  
TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP)—The legalized racing and pari-mutuel wagering bill has been defeated, 39 to 33, by the House of Representatives.

## TARIFF ON SUGAR FORCES CUBA TO DIVERSIFICATION

Record Crop Accents Crisis Due to Prospect of Higher Duties in United States

BY UNITED PRESS

HAVANA, Cuba—Cuba's sugar crisis with prices below cost of production, and threatened with a further cut by United States tariff increases, has brought a vigorous campaign for crop diversification. At the same time, leaders are urging new governmental restrictions on sugar production.

The 1928 crop is estimated at 35,252,825 bags, with all sugar centrals having completed this season's grinding, the Department of Agriculture announces. The Cuba Sugar Club estimates this year's output at 5,156,159 tons, the largest for many years.

### "Grass" Easy to Grow

When, during the war, the Allies demanded more and more Cuban sugar, down came her forests, her coffee plantations, and up came sugar cane. Literally millions of dollars were received for the growing of a "grass" which needed no culture nor irrigation. Now after 12 years of sugar bringing untold wealth and leisure, Cuba finds it hard to desert the source of wealth and turn to other crops or to manufacturing.

After the drop of sugar in 1920 and the declaring of a moratorium on the production of the island, many of Cuba's far-sighted economists began insisting on diversification, foreseeing, no doubt, the present crisis and Cuba's dependence upon the United States and other consumer nations for support.

Cuba's sugar farmers, the colonos and the mills (about 80 per cent of which are American-owned) decry the efforts of the economists. Now they are face to face with added facts.

### End of Sugar's Reign

It is widely held by both Cubans and Americans here that passage of the proposed United States tariff, carrying a duty of 24 cents a pound instead of 17 cents, marks the end of sugar as Cuba's leading product.

Even if the proposed tariff increases fail to be passed by the Senate, Cuba has probably won its greatest lesson in existence. It will diversify its crops and its purchase of needed materials among many countries. An example of this policy is seen in the fact that nearly all of the iron and steel structure used in the new \$16,000,000 National Capitol was bought in Europe.

The Department of Agriculture is actively engaged in teaching farmers how to plant and cultivate a number of minor crops which, it is hoped, will reduce the present large imports of produce that could be grown in Cuba.

### High School Class Writes His Speech

LANCASTER, Mass. (AP)—The Lancaster High School class of 1929, alias John Samuel Gilmore, is to be graduated in the town hall, and as John is to be the whole show on the program, the school committee has received such a flood of applications for tickets that it has been compelled to limit them to the capacity of the auditorium.

The occasion of John Samuel Gilmore, the lone star of his class is due to the fact that all his former classmates are graduating from other high schools, principally in Leominster and Clinton.

After an overture by an orchestra and invocation by a local pastor, John Samuel Gilmore will read the class history, followings selections by the Lancaster Girls' Glee Club.

John S. Gilmore will read an essay on chemistry, and after chorus singing by the school pupils, J. Samuel Gilmore will present the class gift, which will be accepted by the chairman of the school committee. Music sketches will be followed by the presentation of a diploma to J. S. Gilmore. The exercises will conclude with a reception by the full class membership, John Samuel Gilmore, himself.

### COSTA RICA TO OPEN WAY TO U. S. SURVEY

Grants Permission for Troops to Traverse Territory

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Coincident with the engineering party to survey the route for a Nicaraguan ship canal, the State Department announced that Costa Rica would permit the passage of the federal engineering troops over its territory.

An entire battalion of the United States Engineer Corps will be employed in the survey, the assignment of Costa Rica something more than a polite gesture. The Nicaraguan Government granted its permission for the survey June 14.

The river which the proposed canal would follow runs north to Costa Rica as it approaches the Caribbean, making Costa Rica's consent necessary. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, announced.

BETTING BILL DEFEATED  
TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP)—The legalized racing and pari-mutuel wagering bill has been defeated, 39 to 33, by the House of Representatives.

TO CROSS NORTH SEA IN SPEED MOTORBOAT

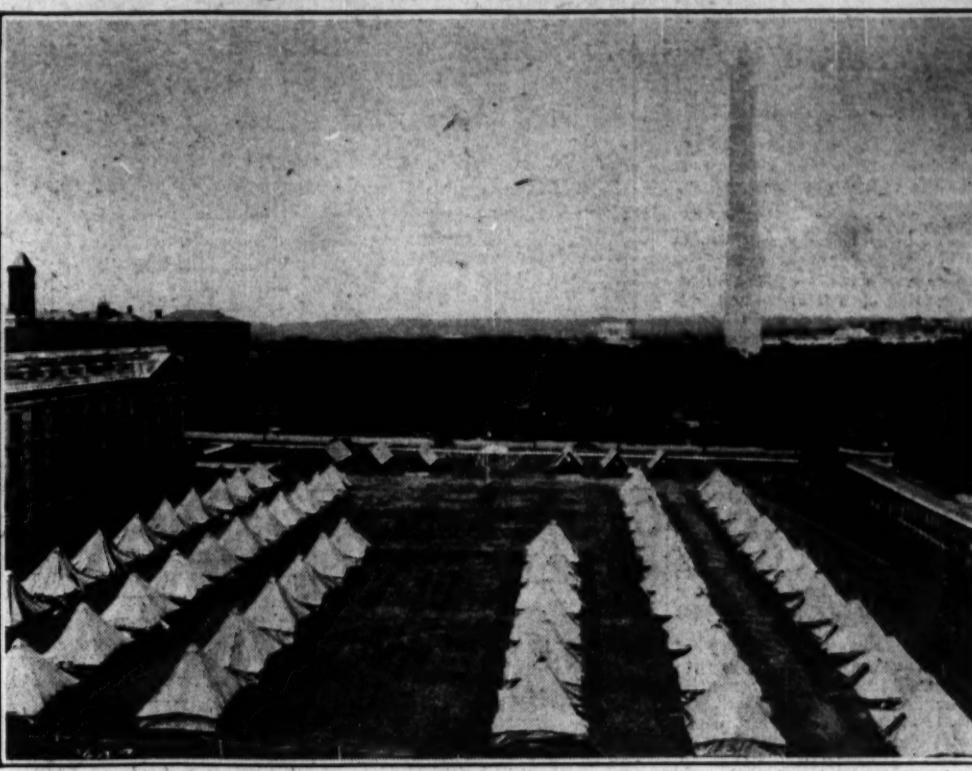
BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Lieut.-Col. R. N. Stewart, with his wife and a mechanic, left the Thames at Chelsea in an attempt to cross the North Sea to Stavanger, Norway, in a big speed motorboat capable of doing 45 miles per hour.

They intend to go up the east coast to Aberdeen, from where a swift dash will be made of the 640 miles to Stavanger, estimated at about 15 hours. Both Major Stewart and his wife are well known in the motorcycling world. Mrs. Stewart has taken part in many endurance tests, including a "double twelve" record on the Brooklands track.

From Stavanger the party will go to Oslo before returning.

## Young Farmers in Peaceful Bivouac



Two Hundred Boys and Girls of 4-H Clubs in 40 States Are Safely Housed Under Canvas on the Grounds of the Department of Agriculture for a Week's Stay. Each Day They Arise to a Patriotic Background of the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial Discernible in the Picture.

## Suffrage Congress Compromises on Protective Laws for Women

Fact-Finding Board to Study Effects of Restrictions on Hours and Occupations—Equal Pay for Equal Work Demanded—Minimum Wage Laws Advocated

BY MARJORIE SHULER

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Proving their ability to act as peacemakers for the world members of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship have harmonized differences in their own ranks over their best methods to obtain the economic emancipation of women and drafted a compromise program to meet the opinions of those for and against protective legislation for women workers.

It was evident that advocates of protective legislation feared the restriction might be construed as opposition.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

## HOOVER GREETS BOYS AND GIRLS OF NATIONAL 4-H

Youthful Farmers Hear How Their Influence Is Felt All Over World

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A reception by Herbert Hoover, a farm boy who rose to the Presidency, addressed by youth leaders, conferences with fellow campers on agricultural problems and a visit to the government buildings made the second day of the National 4-H Club camp a busy one for the farm boys and girls in attendance.

It was evident that advocates of protective legislation feared the restriction might be construed as opposition.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

## Premier Proposes Procedure Change in Parliament

Much Time May Be Saved That Is Now Lost at Prorogation Periods

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Government's program for the coming session of Parliament is extensive. As stated in Mr. MacDonald's organ, it includes measures for dealing with unemployment, the raising of the school age from 14 to 15, also the removing of pension anomalies, the changing of the hours of women which does not apply equally to men.

The program includes calling a special conference to act as a fact-finding commission with respect to effects of protective legislation. It was at first planned to have the conference in a period before the next general congress, which takes place in 1932, but delegates voted to have it as a separate meeting at the time of the next congress so that all might profit by the deliberations.

The program includes calling a conference so that if it is possible we shall be able to agree in time. Certainly we should be able to understand each other's positions better than we do, and it will be us from putting forth something at this time upon which we disagree fundamentally."

Mr. MacDonald hopes to facilitate Government business by changing the hitherto-existing system, under which Parliament has been prorogued each autumn, this means that all bills begun, but not actually passed, drop out on that occasion. The time already spent upon them thus being wasted. He proposes instead that the session which begins on July 1 shall continue until the corresponding month of next year.

## Lossiemouth Vacation Ended

HENDON, Eng. (AP)—The Premier, Ramsay MacDonald, has arrived at Hendon Aerodrome, just outside of London, returning from his vacation at Lossiemouth, Scotland, to take up his official duties as head of the Labor Government.

The entire trip from Lossiemouth was made by airplane, with a stop at Catterick Camp, Yorkshire, for luncheon.

## TO CROSS NORTH SEA IN SPEED MOTORBOAT

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BURE

## LEADERS TURN THUMBS DOWN ON DRY SHIFT

Say President, in Proposing Changes in Enforcement, 'Passes Buck' to Them

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—Congress, convened in special session for agricultural relief, recessed for a hot weather vacation, involved in a prohibition debate which floor leaders utilized to prevent acquiescence in President Hoover's request that a joint committee be set up to study dry law enforcement organizations.

Particular leaders, both Democratic and Republican, and in both chambers, opposed the presidential plan to the ground that it was a maneuver designed to "pass the buck" to Congress.

Speaking "off the record," both House and Senate Republican chiefs asserted they saw no reason why a congressional committee should study the prohibition reorganization question. The idea of recasting the system, they declared, was the President's and if he wants to go ahead with the matter he should lay before Congress what he has in view and turn the information over to established committee for their consideration and action, as is done with all other legislation.

Further, House leaders particularly contended, the committee the President suggested in a special communication to Congress, would not remain in the capital during the summer months and, if it was finally decided to name such a group, it could be authorized in the fall, when Congress reassembled.

**Darby in the Woods**

Involved in the issue are powerful under-cover influences. It is known that commercial groups, perfumers and other users of alcohol for manufacturing purposes, are very much against the President's plan of transferring the Prohibition Bureau from the Treasury to the Department of Justice. These interests are reported to be making a determined effort against the proposal and to have developed much support in congressional quarters.

It is also learned that the Anti-Saloon League and other dry groups are not entirely in accord with the project and are advising their supporters in Congress to go slow on the matter.

The President suggested the appointment of the joint congressional committee to study the problem his associates intimated that he was using skillful strategy in maneuvering his plan into a favorable position before Congress. Leaders "on the Hill," however, both Republican and Democratic, indicated only too clearly that they resented his action and expressed considerable doubt as to whether he would be accommodated.

**Issue Comes Into the Open**

All this under-surface feeling was brought into the open in the final hours preceding recess when Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Wash-

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## RADIO TEACHING NEXT BIG STEP EXPERTS HOLD

Committee to Spend \$25,000  
in Complete Study of  
Possibilities

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—That radio will have a great effect in motivating study and stimulating interest was the view of the Advisory Committee on Radio Education, appointed by Secretary Wilbur, at the first meeting held in Chicago, it is announced at the Department of the Interior here.

Many institutions and school organizations have been experimenting with radio as a medium of instruction. The results have not been wholly determined, but it is believed that the possibilities are great. The whole question will be thoroughly studied by the committee. Steps were taken to raise \$25,000 for the financing of the committee's investigation, the result of which will be embodied in a report to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior not later than Jan. 1, 1930.

The report will show the scope of radio instruction so far and what seems to be its most significant feature. It will describe programs, methods and costs, and set forth plans for recording educational activities which utilize radio. Dr. H. Robinson Shippard, Business Training Corporation, New York City, was named chairman of the fact finding committee.

Supplementing the study of facts, there will be research into the possibilities of further utilization of radio by a committee of which Dr. W. W. Charters, bureau of educational research, Ohio State University, is chairman. This committee will seek to measure results already accomplished, will study techniques and co-operate with authorities now radio broadcasting educational programs.

An executive committee, with the chairman, will correlate the work of the subcommittees and prepare recommendations for action by the advisory committee as a whole.

The members present at the conference, which was presided over by Dr. William J. Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education, were: Miss Judith Walter, representing the president of the Columbia Broadcasting Company; John W. Elwood, representing the president of the National Broadcasting Company; Dr. B. Zahner, University of Virginia; Miss Alice Keith, director Educational Department, R. C. A., New York City, and Mrs. Howell Moorhead, Foreign Policy Association.

**Loan Not Discussed,  
Says Count Bethlen**

**Franco-Hungarian Relations  
Reported Improved, With  
Better Feeling in France**

**LETTERS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
BUDAPEST—Count Stephen Bethlen in a message to the press regarding his recent visit to Madrid and Paris denied a statement that the possibilities of a Hungarian loan in the near future had been discussed in either place, adding that the money market conditions must improve before this could happen.

As a result of this Paris visit Franco-Hungarian relations had improved, and he felt there was better feeling toward this state in France.

Regarding the recent representations of the Little Entente, he said: "It is true we regard the Treaty of Trianon as unjust, and no démarche can bring us to call it just."

**Now You Can Stay at Home  
and Talk to Friend at Sea**

**NEW YORK (AP)—**Evidently it will be possible shortly to telephone from your home to folks who are making an ocean voyage.

Tests between the liner Leviathan and an experimental station of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company at Deal Beach, N. J., are expected to lead to regular telephone service between ships at sea and any office or home in the United States.

**CHAUTAUQUA PLANS  
OPERAS IN ENGLAND**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
CHAUTAUQUA LAKE, N. Y.—Chautauqua Institution will open its

forty-sixth annual session here on June 27, announces Dr. Arthur E. Bestor, president of the institution. The eight-weeks session will include 200 programs of various sorts. An extensive music schedule has been outlined to include 41 symphony concerts, as well as popular operas in English under the direction of Albert Stoessel, conductor of the Oratorio Society of New York.

## Mass Production Helps U. S. Women Obtain Luxuries

### New York Commissioner of Labor Declares Machinery Is Friend of Worker

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—The worker has no quarrel with mass production and the advance of the machine age, according to Miss Frances Perkins, Commissioner of Labor of New York State, speaking at the opening of the Resident Summer School for Women in Industry at Bryn Mawr. Instead of being an enemy to the worker, she said, this form of production is his trust and closest friend.

"It is mass production that enables you women to wear silk stockings and enjoy the luxuries of life on a worker's pay," she said, "because time and labor-saving machinery permits the production of luxuries at minimum expense. It does not throw the worker out of a job. It helps him to a greater production during his working hours. The benefits come back to him in a thousand ways."

"Until modern methods of production were established whoever heard of working women wearing silk and satins? Whoever heard of them owning motorcars? Yet they have all these things today and think nothing of them."

"Henry Ford was the first great industrialist to conceive the idea to give the worker time off to go riding around town in low-priced automobiles, organizing the workers in a great undeveloped buying public. He set the pace for shorter working hours and higher pay, realizing it would increase the prosperity of the Nation and make for greater national happiness."

Women from all parts of the United States, representing many phases of industry, are attending the summer school which will continue for eight weeks, during which every branch of industry in which women are engaged will be covered.

## Canada to Arrange Pact With Indians

### When Concluded, Nearly 130, 000 Square Miles Will Be Added to Crown Lands

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—Bound on a peaceful conquest of the only remaining Indian territory, a party of Canadian officials will shortly leave for the Patriotic district of Ontario to arrange a treaty with 3000 Indians whereby 128,320 square miles will be brought officially under the British crown.

The party consists of W. C. Gair, Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests; Capt. W. R. Maxwell, director of the Provincial Government Air Service, and J. C. Rutherford, government photographer.

One month will be spent on an air survey of the territory, during which visits will be made to all Indian tribes in the district. The territory never had been brought under treaty because of a dispute over the ownership between the provinces of Ontario and Manitoba.

A careful count will be made of each Indian resident as under the law each family of five is entitled to one square mile of reservation. They also hold the rights to base metals found on their lands.

### AMERICAN REVENUES APPROACH \$4,000,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—A material increase in income tax collections has boosted the Government's total revenue for the current fiscal year to \$3,790,141,997 as of June 18, giving a present surplus of \$101,795,855.

The Treasury's statement reported that income tax collections for June 18 amounted to \$239,602,300, one of the largest single day's collections ever made. It raised the total for the month to \$359,971,240 or \$130,534,951 more than collected in the same period of last June.

### Originators of the Non-Elastic Corset-Brassieres

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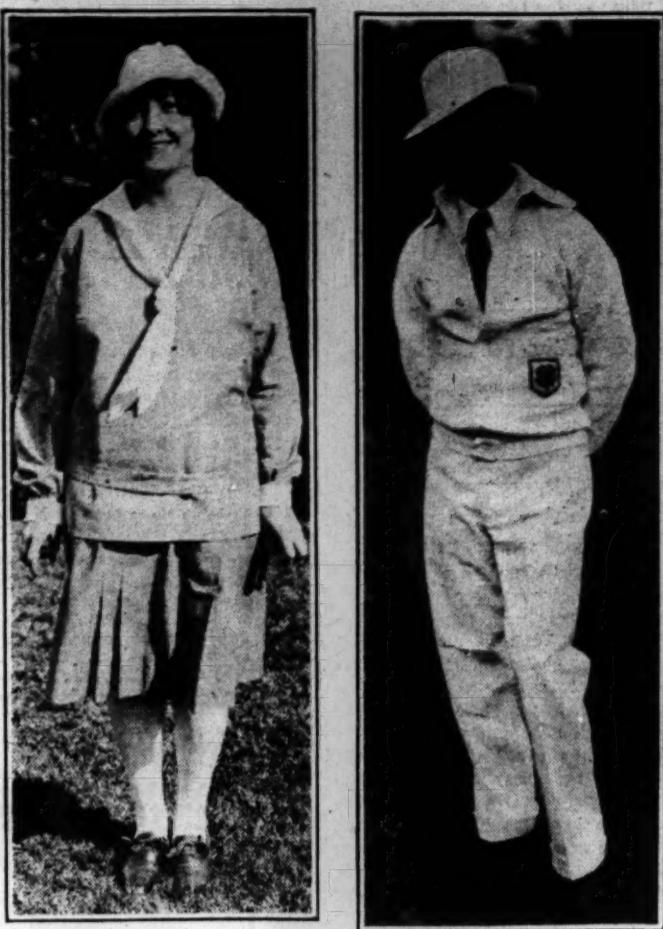
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## They're Right Off the Farm



At Left—Girl Member of the National 4-H Club Camp. Uniform is Green With White Trimmings and With White Felt Hat. At Right—Boy Member of the Camp Wearing Club Uniform of White Duck Trousers, White Shirt, Black Tie and White Felt Hat.

## Hoover Greets Boys and Girls of National 4-H

(Continued from Page 1)

ber of the boys and girls each day act as scribes for the 4-H Forage, daily camp paper which records each day's happenings in a form convenient to take back home to the club members who are not fortunate enough to be able to attend camp.

Kochi Ito of Hawaii and Ruth Simons of Gray's Harbor, Wash., were announced as the delegates coming the greatest distance.

The campers take their sightseeing a little at a time, interspersed with lectures and play. On the second day they saw money and stamps made at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, viewed models showing the development of the airplane at the aircraft section of the Smithsonian Institution, and of industrial machinery at the arts and industries section.

Each day closes with a congregation around the campfire where 4-H boys and girls and the boys and girls learn new games to play and to teach their friends back home, until sounding of tape at 10 o'clock.

The survey will be conducted by a group of persons representing the universities and universities in the Eastern and middle West, said Young P. Smith, dean. It will begin next fall and is expected to continue for a year or more.

The work will be conducted along entirely different lines from that of President Hoover's commission and other crime committees, and instead of concentrating upon law enforcement, will investigate the basic elements in the crime situation with a view to determining how an educational and natural scientific institution can help to solve the problem.

It will take 10 years to complete the 300 miles of state and local highways recommended.

### UNITED STATES NAMES VETERANS AID BOARD

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American delegation to the conference for the revision of the Geneva convention of 1906, dealing with the care of the incapacitated in wartime and treatment of prisoners of war, has been appointed and will go to Geneva

for the beginning of the meeting July 1.

An invitation to the United States to participate was extended by the Swiss Government in 1925 and was immediately accepted. Since then, the details of the stand which the American Government will take have been worked out by the State, War and Navy Departments.

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## BRAZIL RANKED AS POTENTIAL COTTON LEADER

Investigator Says Country Should Become Important Factor in World Supply

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The possibilities of Brazil becoming a world leader in the exportation of cotton are good, declares Eliot Norton, banker of New Orleans, in a statement prepared for the American-Southern Trust Company of this city. Mr. Norton recently returned from Brazil, where he studied the progress being made in raising cotton.

He says that there is a superior staple cotton produced in the northern part of Brazil, which many English manufacturers prefer to the best varieties of long staple from other countries.

The cost of production in Brazil is low, due to low land values and cheap labor. With the adoption of more advanced methods of cultivation and crop handling, Mr. Norton believes it might be greatly increased.

"The last census, made in 1920," he said, "reports that less than 1 per cent of Brazil's arable land is cultivated; so she has vast resources in the way of land, most of which is yet to be developed."

Cotton is grown to a greater or less extent in 16 of the 20 states. However, in areas of total land cultivated the amount of land under cotton ranks fourth, being exceeded by lands producing maize, coffee and sugar. As to the size of the crop measured by weight, cotton is fifth.

"The soil of the country is rich and the climate is suitable, and it is said that the area on which cotton can be produced is as large or larger than the area suitable for cotton in the United States."

"Only a small portion is under cultivation so that at present a fair average crop amounts to no more than 100,000 metric tons; one metric ton being equal to 2200 of our pounds. Of this Brazil consumes in her own mills for domestic purposes about three-fourths and exports the remainder."

The Federal Government and the governments of the principal cotton growing states, also the growers, manufacturers and exporters, are giving much attention to improving the methods of seed selection, cultivation, picking, ginning and baling, according to Mr. Norton.

## Lines of Party Fade as Blocs Forge to Front

(Continued from Page 1)

been watching the activities of the House broke into loud outcry.

Senate leaders announced that if House leaders dared defy the Senate's authority they were prepared to retaliate to the limit. That meant a stalemate. House leaders, at the suggestion of President Hoover, toned down their remarks and accepted the Senate bill.

**Senate Has Advantage**

In an issue between the House and the Senate, the advantages are largely with the latter. It is a smaller body, its rules are more liberal, and above all the Senate consciously feels itself the "upper House." The House of Representatives may vocally dispute this, but there is no real political difference between a senator and a representative and the latter know that.

That is why House leaders not only backed down on the question of receiving the Senate's debenture plan farm relief bill, but later under-inconsistent pressure from the Progressive-Democratic coalition that dominated the Senate throughout the special session on farm relief, they also gave way to the demand that the House be allowed to ballot directly on the debenture issue—an objective the House leaders had previously determinedly refused to give way to.

The debenture issue is only one phase of the Senate-House conflict. The whole story is a long and involved one of under-current disaffection, stretching over many months. It all reaches back to one basic factor—the passing in the United States of party regularity. Democratic or Republican, both have their militantly dissident groups; often the majority faction, most frequently the balance of power that overthrows party leadership.

**Regulars are Insurgent**

It is a popular conception that insurgency is a characteristic only of independents: such men as Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, Representative La Guardia of New York. But as an actual fact, insurgency is no

longer confined to the Progressives. At the special session some of the most pronounced instances of insurgency came from the ranks of the most regular of regular Republicans.

There is the case of the tariff bill as formulated by the so-very-regular leaders of the House. The President, in his message to Congress and in other public and private declarations, repeatedly and specifically stressed the fact that he desired only a "limited" tariff revision. The opening up of the tariff structure was to be only for the purpose of rounding out the farm relief program for which the session was convened.

Yet the Republican leaders of the House wrote and jammed through that chapter a tariff measure that is absolutely contrary to the President's express wishes. The measure proposes the highest duty system in the history of the country and of the more than 1000 duty increases less than 10 per cent are on agricultural items. The bill as first reported was unsatisfactory to the agricultural groups and they threatened to vote against it; whereupon House leaders further extended the range of upward revisions.

**Similar Acts in Senate**

In the Senate there was similar Republican insurgency. President Hoover in his inaugural speech and in his message to Congress recommended that the National Origins provision of the Immigration Act be repealed. He had advocated such legislation during his campaign and called on the Republican-controlled Congress to fulfill his campaign pledges.

David Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, whose regularity has always been unimpeachable, who is the very embodiment of party conformity, openly and vigorously challenged the President on the National Origins issue. Throughout the session in committee and on the floor of the Senate, he led a militant opposition to the President's recommendations.

**Menace to Stabilization**

"But this status of creditor nation has produced a new danger to the cause of stabilizing business and that is what might be termed 'capital inflation.' Surplus capital must be wisely directed into productive uses, if business stability is to be maintained. In recent years, just this result has actually been accomplished by the expansion in the American securities markets. If our excess capital had been placed in direct commercial uses, we would have had an old-fashioned inflationary period in business upon an aggravated scale. Fortunately, the good sense of American business men has prevented this."

"Our surplus funds, for this and other reasons, have found a safe and salutary outlet in the securities market. That is the basic reason for the enormous expansion of new security floatations in this country, and the frequently rising prices for standard American issues. Many people have misunderstood this expansion in the American security market. They have considered it only superficially and by itself, and this is the reason why some have been so ready to term it 'inflation' and 'over-speculation.'

"Actually, the expansion in the American securities market has been absolutely essential to maintaining commercial and industrial stability. Any pernicious or artificial restraints upon American security market expansion will at once endanger the very stability which is the motive for such dangerous experiments."

"We cannot, therefore, afford to adopt a policy of hitting any business activity over the head with a club as soon as it begins to seem unusually active, or of jamming credit and capital into any activity whenever it seems dull and depressed. We must always know just what it is that we are depressing by credit restriction or inflating by credit liberality."

Mr. Simmonds characterized as impractical the proposal that a 5 per cent tax should be imposed on the sale of all stocks not held by the

**Stabilization Not Simple**

"I think it is only fair to point out that stabilization is not a simple thing, but a very subtle and difficult policy to put into actual operation. Stabilization has been made to seem simpler than it really is by the great vogue of drawing charts. You can chart some line of business activity, and then conceive the brilliant idea that what is known as 'flattening out the peaks and filling up the depressions.' But the chart rarely tells you just what these peaks and depressions really are."

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Mr. Simmonds referred to the Federal Reserve System as one of the factors which had played an important

**Construction a Backlog**

"The steady volume of construction, amply justified by the still unexhausted natural resources of the United States, has proved a valuable backlog to business of almost all kinds. Even when business has been slightly depressed, as it was in 1927, the steady flow of funds through the securities market into new productive facilities has given stability to the market."

"In turn, the new productive facilities thus created have led to lower production costs, higher wage scales, increased savings, and the continued stimulation of even greater personal prosperity."

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**DETROIT-CLEVELAND AIRPLANE FARES CUT**

**REGULARS ARE INSURGENT**

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## United States' Pockets Spilling on the Tight Rope of Prosperity

Excess Capital, as Creditor Nation, Says New York Stock Exchange Head, Must Not Be Dammed, but Allowed to Flow Productively

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va.—The United States, overburdened with an excess supply of capital as it walks the tight rope of prosperity, is trying hard to keep its balance and at the same time retrieve the bulging pocket.

This was the picture of the efforts toward business stabilization in the United States, drawn before the Virginia Bankers Association by E. H. Simmons, president of the New York Stock Exchange. The over-supply of capital, he declared, is the result of the country's transformation from a debtor to a creditor nation.

**Federal Reserve No Panacea**

"The Federal Reserve authorities, however, have in my judgment been thoroughly justified in pointing out that the Federal Reserve policy could not be expected to prove any panacea in this regard, and that frequently in the administration of the Federal Reserve System factors other than that of promoting business stability sometimes had to take precedence."

"It has only praise for the Federal Reserve System's methods in promoting commodity stabilization, and I think everyone must admit that it has been a very constructive factor in our present-day prosperity."

The speaker emphasized, however, that the stock market need not continually be tinkered with.

The stock market, he added, is in itself a stabilizer that will speedily adapt itself to any conditions where capital and credit are too great or too small for the requirements of business.

"Some people," he said, "appear to think that funds flow into the market, and in some mysterious way stay there forever. In reality, such funds pass out into business again, and enable our business enterprises to increase their productive equipment. . . . The acquisition of capital in large amounts by American companies has enabled them, particularly during recent years, to straighten out and strengthen their capital structure by retiring unneeded obligations, to install better and more efficient equipment, to lower their cost of production and to pay higher wages. These processes, as we have been aware, have been the very basis of recent American industrial prosperity."

"We cannot, therefore, afford to adopt a policy of hitting any business activity over the head with a club as soon as it begins to seem unusually active, or of jamming credit and capital into any activity whenever it seems dull and depressed. We must always know just what it is that we are depressing by credit restriction or inflating by credit liberality."

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sale of all stocks not held by the

**Confusion Results**

For with the exception of the committee of last session, the so-called Insurgent group which has upheld the President and led the fight for his recommendations. On National Origins, on census-reapportionment legislation, and above all on the tariff, they have supported the presidential position.

It is this confusion and breaking up of party solidarity and the substitution of group and bloc interests that is primarily responsible for the President's difficulty with Congress. Other elements also enter, the lack of really outstanding Administration leadership in either the House or the Senate, patronage difficulties resulting from the President's refusal to "trade" with the politicians, but above all, the disappearance of party loyalty.

In his defense, Senator Dorn and a Reed find a common battle-ground and shoulder to shoulder march under a party leader against a party opponent. But once the election is over, the economic and political views and influences of their states and group resumes its sway with the result that they differ more widely from each other than they do from the Democrats.

The President—not matter what his plans or program—must find his support where he can. On an issue of debenture a few Democrats here and there are obtained to offset Republican disaffection; on National Origins an insurgent assumes command of his forces; on the tariff, on one hand he will seek Progressive backing on another Democratic and on a third, perhaps, the regulars will be

readily regular.

As Boles Penrose, a Philander Knox, an "Uncle Joe" Cannon, a "Czar" Reed, would undoubtedly vastly simplify Mr. Hoover's problems with Congress. These great leaders really led. Perhaps the fact that in their day party fealty was still a respected duty had a good deal to do with the sway and force of their authority. But whatever it was, their word was law—and the course of legislative procedure, while less deliberative, was far less involved.

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purchaser for 60 days, as a means of curbing speculation.

"That such a tax would be prohibitive is apparent when it is realized that the present tax on stock sales, which is already at its highest rate in American history, amounts to about one-fiftieth of 1 per cent. The proposed rate would, therefore, be 250 times as great as the present rate. The existing tax produced in the calendar year of 1928 slightly over \$30,000,000. If the proposed tax did not reduce the activity of the security business of the country it would yield over \$7,500,000,000—a wholly preposterous situation."

## HISTORY FOUND TO MARK PATH OF DEMOCRACY

Growth of West Declared to Show Progress of All People, Not Few

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOULDER, Colo.—Preservation of local archives containing tax land and probate records and other material of fundamental value for the study of the life of a people is the most serious problem confronting the historian of today, Prof. Solon J. Buck of the University of Minnesota and the Minnesota Historical Society told the Conference on the History of the Trans-Mississippi West here.

The growth of democracy, he said, is reflected in a broadening of the scope of history, so that it now includes all the activities of all the people rather than those of their rulers or governments. Records of government and papers of statesmen are considered no longer adequate.

He said that in a sense everything that had been written or printed is material for his story, but urged that the saving effort be concentrated on privately printed papers, paper books of lawsuits, and special publications, such as church papers and reports, trade papers, house organs, and publications of clubs and societies.

He urged further the preservation of the records of commercial and industrial companies. Establishment of local historical societies and employment of field agents to scout for material might help in the work, he said.

**The Handcart Migration**

The romantic story of the handcart migration across the plains from 1856 to 1860 formed the basis of a paper read by Leroy R. Hafen of the State Historical Society of Colorado. In those four years, he said, nearly 3000 persons made the trip from Iowa City to Salt Lake City, pushing or pulling their carts.

Operations will begin with a fleet of 10 Ford tri-motor all-metal airplanes powered with 400-horsepower wasps, five assigned to the eastern division and five to the western division," one report declares. "Two will be placed at each end of the divisions, with one in reserve at central points, St. Louis and Winslow. The reserve ship will be put into service once a week so that no ship will be out of service longer than a week."

The rush to the California gold fields after 1848 was not by land

alone. It was brought out in a paper read by Prof. John C. Parish, University of California, at Los Angeles. Many hunters after fortunes made the sea trip around South America, or made the land crossing at Panama or Nicaragua.

Prof. Louis Pelzer, State University of Iowa, devoted his paper to a consideration of cattle trails of the West. After 1856, he said, oxen ceased to be draft animals, their value turning from that of power to beef.

An effort by New England church agencies to save the "frontier West" from its "lawlessness" laid the foundation for the "higher education" in that part of the country, it was stated by Prof. Colin B. Goodykounts, University of Colorado.

The West, he said, was won by the early day home missionaries as well as by the men and women who broke its soil, built its railroads and opened its mines.

It should never be forgotten, he said, these missionaries endured hardships without thought of gain.

Of the many services rendered education in the West by missionaries, Professor Goodykounts mentioned two: Encouragement of elementary schools by furnishing competent teachers for them, and the establishment of many colleges. The Ladies' Society for the Promotion of Education in the West was formed in Boston in 1846 for the purpose of sending west "competent female teachers of unquestioned piety, belonging to the Congregational churches of New England." Other church agencies did much the same work.

**LABOR BUREAU OPENED FOR WORKING CHILDREN**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Children who work will be represented by a separate division in the New York State Labor Department, Miss Frances Perkins, commissioner of labor, has just announced. Miss Clare Lewis has been named chief of the newly formed division of junior placement, said to be the first such branch organized in state employment work.

The new division will establish advisory committees in the various cities to co-operate in obtaining employment best fitted for the children attending continuation schools.

## The Tribune WINNIPEG

"In remarkable growth in the past two years deserves the careful attention of purchasers of advertising space."

"The Tribune aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home, devoted to Public Service."

THE EDMONTON JOURNAL

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"The Edmonton Journal aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home, devoted to Public Service."



WHEN FRIENDS SURPRISE YOU SURPRISE THEM SERVE THE

**NEW CHELMSFORD PALE DRY GINGER ALE**

## STIMSON POLICY TO FOLLOW RULE IN PHILIPPINES

Learned Lessons in Kindness and Good Will, He Tells Alumni of Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The fundamentals of "fairness, mutual consideration, mutual good will and kindness," which Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, learned as Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, he will apply to his broader work as international spokesman for the United States, he told the Yale Alumni Association at its luncheon here.

When he had concluded his address, which centered mainly on his experiences in the Philippines, Vincent Massey, Canadian Minister to the United States, who is the Secretary of State, received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Yale, described Mr. Stimson as "the personification of the good will which makes for sympathy and understanding between nations."

Mr. Stimson described the work of "inculcating American principles of democracy among the Malays," as a noble experiment, to which the people of the Philippines are applying themselves with childlike aptness, eagerness, responsiveness and affection.

"American government in the Philippines and American treatment of the natives will influence the opinion of the entire Orient of the United States," he said.

Mr. Stimson spoke of the friendly relations between Canada and the United States, saying that "never was a treaty better enforced—through mutual acceptance—than that between the two countries in 1794."

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## Women's Congress Finds Compromise on Labor Laws

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Another country where women are not enfranchised, Greece, was responsible for the introduction of three resolutions which were adopted declaring the right of girls to higher education, urging minimum wage legislation for women, and asserting that women should be allowed to join and be adequately represented in the administration of trade unions.

Right to Work Defended

Women wage earners are being obliged to defend their right to work in many countries and in many others where the law expressly gives them equal opportunities and equal pay with men workers it is the custom to prefer men in making appointments and to underpay women employees, declared Froken Walin, who presented the report of the committee for like conditions of work for men and women at the meeting of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

Walin's position as wage earners has deteriorated since the war and there is an increasing disposition to pass restrictions against the employment of married women, while the work which women do is habitually classed lower in the wage scale than that done by men, it was stated in the report.

"The answers to our questionnaire about the service of women in state and municipal positions and as teachers are almost unanimous in stating that women may be entitled to enter even the higher grades in theory but in practice they are not admitted," it was said. "Worse still in some countries there has been a retrograde movement, laws having been passed which act as hindrances to the working careers of women."

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# THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE

## The Listener Speaks

WEDNESDAY evenings are now filled with good things for radio listeners. There is material to suit every taste and every mood. For lovers of cheery humor there is the new "Two Troupers" series, while for admirers of melodrama Hank Simmons still offers his Show Boat performances. Perhaps symphony is most strongly represented, however.

Last Wednesday the Columbia system offered the United Symphony Orchestra at 9 p. m. and the Kolster Orchestra at 10. The WJZ network presented the Stromberg-Carlson concert at 10:30 and the usual Slumber Music directed by Ludwig Lau- rier at 11 o'clock.

Movements from Beethoven's "Pastorale" and "First" Symphonies were included in the Kolster and Slumber Music periods. The latter broadcast commenced with Von Weber's overture to "Der Freischütz," which was of special interest since it followed closely upon the condensed performance of this opera as given by the National Opera Company. The Kolster hour concluded with the mystic coolness of "It is Night" by Mrs H. V. D. Black.

Norman Brokenshire was absent from the festivities of the Kansas Proliners, which are heard through Columbia at 10:30, but "Brother Macy" conducted the affair with the customary hilarity. This is developing into one of the most amusing broadcasts of this type. Humorous conversation—much of it apparently

impromptu—takes place between Brothers Brokenshire and Macy, and music of all sorts is played before a background of cheerful applause and general comment.

Walter Weller, a good male quartet and Harry Salter's orchestra contributed most of the musical numbers, which ranged all the way from "Why Did I Kiss That Girl?" a favorite of several years back—to "Tell Me Little Gypsy" and "A Kiss in the Dark." Between these Brother Macy delved into the mystery of a cat which had apparently consumed three pounds of liver and still upon investigation was found to weigh no more than three pounds itself. "What Became of the Cat?" said he—a weighty problem which was left unsolved.

D. M.

## ON MORNING PROGRAMS



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MARY SCHULTZ

**Police**  
will guard  
studio during  
**TRIAD**  
mystery broadcast

not a human voice  
not a musical instrument  
what can it be!  
be at your  
radio  
Friday  
June 21  
8 p.m.

**WEZA**  
BUFFALO  
Popular 40  
Prices  
LARGE  
VARIETY OF  
SUMMER MILLINERY  
Claremont  
HILLINERY SHOPS  
475 MAIN STREET

ALBANY  
GRACE AND MERIT  
21 N PEARL ST.  
NEW  
MILLINERY  
REFLECTING  
HARMONY AND  
SIMPLICITY  
STEEFEL  
SAYS  
Girls' Wash Dresses  
1.95 2.95 3.95  
Girls' bloomer wash dresses; newest colors in prints; end and end gingham and broadcloths; hand-smocked and embroidered.

H. Horton & Co., Inc.  
Broadway and Beaver St.  
ALBANY, N. Y.  
Largest equipment house between New York and Chicago  
"Everything Under One Roof"  
Equipments for Institutions, Hotels, Restaurants, Lunch Rooms, Schools, Steamship Lines and Railroad Companies.  
Our Catalog is now ready. Blue prints and specifications furnished on request.

Get the Habit of Mailing Deposits Regularly

A steady stream of deposits, however small, augmented by interest every three months, brings you within reach of a number of desirable ambitions—Property, leisure, education, a home, travel, a car.

WE WELCOME SMALL ACCOUNTS  
Start with \$1.00 or more and save  
our liberal interest

4 1/2% Dividend Paid  
Since 1919  
Interest Compounded Quarterly  
Assets Over \$38,000,000.00  
and Over  
50,000 Depositors  
Chartered in 1868

Open Afternoons Until 5 o'clock



Mail this slip today  
NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK  
70-72 State St., Albany, N. Y.  
Please send me a copy of your illustrated banking-by-mail booklet, "The Safest Bank Message in the World."  
Name.....  
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City..... C.S.M.

Open Afternoons Until 5 o'clock

## Television

Despite much talk about television during the past two years, still the present method of television devices primarily the disc and the more recent invention of the drum. However, even this latter is described by its inventor, C. Francis Jenkins, as only a temporary means and not the answer which he feels will come with the substitution of elementary area for persistence of vision. A summary of his recent paper for the I. R. E. follows:

"All television, radiovision and radio movies systems employ the method of scanning the picture at the receiver by observing a single light point moving in successive adjacent lines.

"The generally practiced method consists in sighting a fluctuating light source through miniature holes spirally located in a whirling disc. In such a mechanism the light source must be as large as the picture is, preferably somewhat larger.

### High Current Demand

The resultant current requirement is, therefore, some 2500 times greater than would be required if the light could be limited to the visible spot alone.

"In the new scanner a drum turned four times per picture, is substituted for the disc, but once get picture. The size of the mechanism is therefore reduced proportionately, that is, a seven-inch drum gives as large a picture as a 36-inch disc.

"Again this drum type scanner permits the employment of but a relatively small light cathode with a corresponding small current required to light it, in a ratio of perhaps 1 to 20 of that required for a disc scanner.

"Another advantageous feature incorporated in the drum scanner is the employment of quartz rods to overcome the inverse square light loss law. That it is very effective is conclusively shown by removing the rods, in which event not enough light reaches the drum surface to make a picture.

"Aperture Appears Dim

"Again, as persistence of vision is depended upon for the assembly of the elementary areas which make up the picture, the light strength on the eye is but one twenty-five-hundredth, of the spot intensity, so that the bright scanning aperture appears very dim in motion.

"While the drum type scanner is a great advance over the disc scanner, both are believed to be inherently wrong in principle. In current-to-eye efficiency the disc is very faulty, being less than one fifty-thousandth of 1 per cent.

"The substitution of persistence of elementary area for persistence of vision is believed to promise far greater possibilities in development. A projector built on this principle, for theater screens, is in work in the laboratory at this time, and with gratifying promising results."

### The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System, "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacifica" are the property of the National Broadcasting Company. All other designations are followed by "transistorized when end-to-end hook-up is employed. If an intermediate station is used, its call letters will be given. The time specified is eastern daylight except Pacific and Alaskan Studio network features, which are given at the time of the broadcast.

FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 25

### Recitalists

Amy Goldsmith, soprano (WJZ, KWK, Ten minutes, 7 p. m.

Andy Samuels, saxophonist (WJZ Chain), including several of his own, 7:10 p. m.

Genia Fomriova, soprano (WEAF Chain), All-French program, 8 p. m.

### Vocal and Instrumental

"Ding-dong-ping" (CBS). "The Little Little Child" which is the first to be popularized by illustrated lantern slides, 8 p. m.

"The Music of Columbia" (CBS transcontinental). Suiting all musical tastes, 10 p. m.

Samuel Heifetz (NBC Pacific). Reviewing what has been popular over the air, 10 p. m.

### Instrumental

Liners (Savannah—WJZ, WBZ). Featured Berlin waltzes, 6:30 p. m.

Frank Rehbein, conductor (WJZ, KWK, WIO, WIOA, KWPA, KWPA, KWIO, WIO), of American and European experience, conducting the very fine Music Makers, 7:30 p. m.

Slumber Suite (WJZ, KDKA, KWK, WRN). Featuring the "Dance of the Clowns" from "Rimsky-Korsakoff's Snegurochka," 8 p. m.

"Captain Kidd" (Savvy—WEAF Chain). Was Captain Kidd really a pirate, or an honest man who was persecuted?

Sketches

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Debut of "Flying Stories—Aviation News" (CBS). Will consist of aviation drama, talk, aviation and aerophiles, and a course for flyers, 8:30 p. m.

"The College Drug Store" (Johnson)

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Sketches

## TURKISH PAPER LEADS FIGHT ON COST OF LIVING

Djoumhouri et Startles Constantinople by System of Discounts

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
CONSTANTINOPLE — It is said that Constantinople, with the exception of Ankara, is the dearest place in the world in which to live. Monopolies are the order of the day, and these, together with the enormous profits exacted by retailers, result in the prices of all articles of primary necessity being absolutely exorbitant.

For months the Turkish press has carried on a campaign against this state of things and the authorities responsible have been begged to consider the people and modify the present procedure, but all to no avail.

One newspaper, the Djoumhouri, which is published in two editions, Turkish and French, exasperated at the indolence of the Government, decided on an original scheme of advertising which, at the same time, will benefit the public. This scheme consists in obtaining reduced prices on articles of all kinds for readers of the Djoumhouri. The managing editor of the newspaper, after enormous trouble and persuasion, prevailed upon about 60 retailers of all descriptions to allow discounts ranging from 3 per cent to 15 per cent to all purchasers at their shops who produce a coupon from his newspaper. Professional men have also promised to support this novel departure by giving their services at greatly reduced fees and one photographer has agreed to knock even 20 per cent off his usual prices.

By taking advantage of this new plan, and working it as it is meant to be worked one can, the Djoumhouri maintains, save a whole month's expenses in a year. Of course, one coupon is valid for only one day and can be used in only one shop. It is solemnly advised that readers in making purchases resort to the usual bargaining, and then pull out the coupon trump card and claim the stipulated discount coupon.

On the third day of the new scheme the Djoumhouri had trebled its circulation, and its offices were besieged with would-be discount givers of all kinds and professions.

## BELGIAN TRADING IMPROVED IN 1928

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
BRUSSELS—Even if one does not include the rich Congo colony, Belgium's trade balance in 1928 has improved  $\frac{3}{4}$  points, as compared with

**BALTIMORE, MD.**  
Better one piece of Knipp Furniture than a houseful of the commonplace.

**John C. Knipp & Sons FURNITURE**

Decorations Interior Wood Work

SHOWROOMS FACTORY  
343 N. Charles St. 600 S. Pulaski St.

BALTIMORE, MD.

**O'Neill's**  
CHARLES ST. AT LEXINGTON  
• BALTIMORE

The Quality Store of Baltimore

— and a mighty pleasant place to shop.

**BALTIMORE**  
**Philipson Co.**  
28 W. LEXINGTON STREET

NEW SMART MILLINERY for SUMMER

Established 1885

**THE RUG STORE**  
**SUMMER RUGS**

Imported Algerian and Best Makes of DOMESTIC

POPULAR PRICES

**McDowell & Co.**

217 North Charles Street

BALTIMORE, MD.

**Re-finishing of furniture**

estimates gladly submitted without obligation

**VALIANT**

Decorations-Furniture

1822 Chestnut St.

PHILADELPHIA

224-226 Chas. St. N.

BALTIMORE

9 rue de Seine

PARIS

Phones 2616-2754

that of 1927. In 1928 Belgium exported goods to the value of 36,145,000 francs and imported 31,584,000 francs, while in 1927 the exported goods were valued at only 26,697,000 francs, but the imports at 22,129,000,000. Imports still exceed exports, but the time is approaching when both will be perfectly balanced. Experts have figured out that the Congo trade balance, where exports always exceed imports, ought to raise the Belgian trade balance of 1928 by about two points.

## Estonia's Budget for Year 1929-30 Shows Increase

**Greater Activity in Maintaining Public Utilities Causes Additional Expense**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
TALLINN, Estonia — The State budget of Estonia for the fiscal year 1929-1930 is balanced at approximately 95,500,000 crowns (about £5,000,000) as compared with 80,300,000 crowns of the preceding financial year.

The expenditure is distributed among the different Government departments as follows:

	Crowns
Ministry of Communications	21,600,000
Ministry of Defense	17,000,000
Ministry of Education	9,000,000
Ministry of Finance	5,700,000
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	4,000,000
Ministry of Works & Pub. Wel.	5,200,000
Public Debt Service	4,700,000
Ministry of Interior	3,800,000
Ministry of Justice	2,300,000
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1,100,000
Various	1,500,000

The ordinary expenditure is estimated to total at about 80,000,000 crowns. The budget estimates for 1928-1929 amounted to 75,600,000 crowns. The largest items in the expenditure for 1929-1930 falls to the share of the Ministry of Communications, but this item consists of gross figures from which the revenue from state railways and postal services and other sources have to be deducted.

The other source of the Ministry of Defense is also large and the Government has not seen its way to reduce it to any appreciable extent.

The general increase in the ordinary expenditure is due to intensification of state activities for maintenance of new roads, railways, postal facilities, and so on, and the intended increase of salaries of state officials.

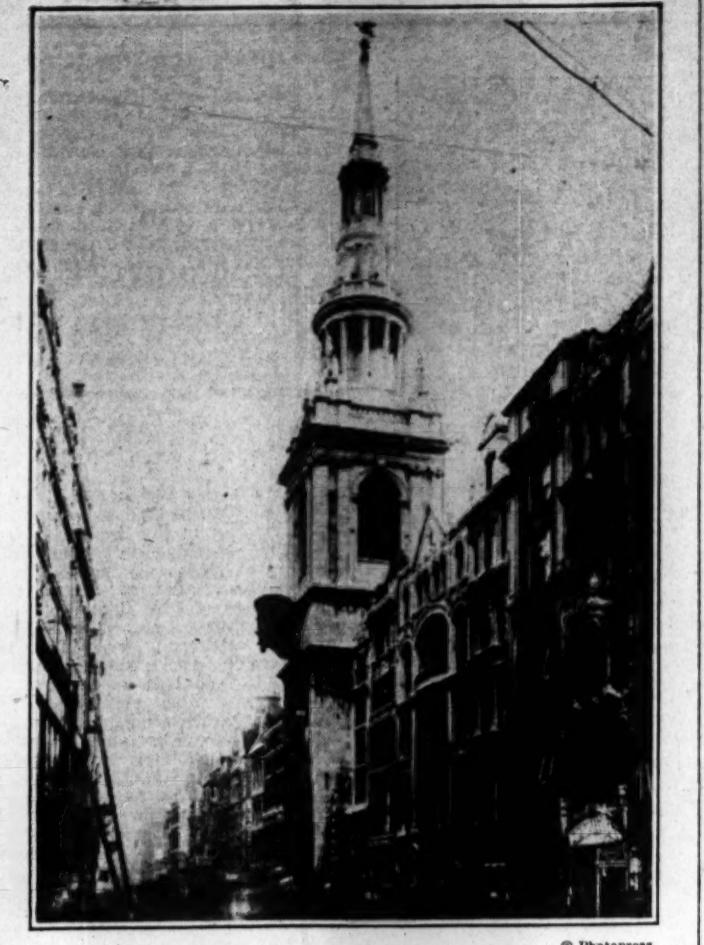
The extraordinary expenditure is estimated at 12,040,000 crowns out of which 5,600,000 are allocated for the building of new railways, and 4,000,000 crowns for the development and improvement of shipping and telephone service.

The extraordinary revenue is expected to yield 8,700,000 crowns. This last consists of three main items: 2,000,000 crowns to be paid on the Swedish Match Trust on account of the match monopoly; 2,500,000 crowns from the issue of silver coins, and 4,600,000 crowns being the proceeds of 6 per cent state bonds for construction of railways to be realized by the Swedish Match Trust.

The original bells of Bow Church disappeared in the great fire of London in 1666. New ones were set up in the existing building which was erected by Sir Christopher Wren in 1680. These were replaced in the middle of the eighteenth century by a set of 10, which have been rung regularly up to the present stoppage. It is on record that they were first rung in a long peal in 1758 on the twenty-fifth birthday of George III.

In the medieval London of wooden houses Bow Bells were rung for curfew (cover fire) every night to prevent conflagration when the inhabitants were asleep. The bells served

## Turn Again, Whittington, Pealed Out Bells



sun tree and a green mound, the crown over all emphasizing the fact that Canberra is an Imperial capital city. The supporters of the shield are two swans, the Australian black swan and a white swan suggesting the White Australia policy and the association of a white race with the original black race. The White Rose of York is included to associate His Royal Highness the Duke of York, who visited Australia to inaugurate the city. The motto translated means, "For the King, the Law, and the People."

## LEAGUE TO AID 200,000 REFUGEES IN SELF-SUPPORT

**Council Advised to Continue High Commissariat Work for Another Decade**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

GENEVA—There are still about 200,000 Russian and Armenian refugees who are unable to find employment, and it was to consider what could be done with these people that the League of Nations Advisory Commission on Refugees met at Geneva recently. It had instructions to wind up, if possible, the work of the High Commissariat for Refugees, which was appointed with Dr. Fridtjof Nansen as its president to control and co-ordinate the refugee services. But in the circumstances this could not be done, and the Advisory Commission found itself compelled to recommend the Council of the League of Nations to carry on the work of the Commissariat for another 10 years at least.

"We have not yet realized the extent of our authority," said Prof. R. M. Algie, professor of law in the Auckland University College, in a recent address to members of the Society of Accountants. Professor Algie said that the guiding note of the mandatory system adopted after the war was that it should be no "lawyer's document," but a "man-to-man" agreement, and as a result the terms of mandates were the most loosely drawn national agreements ever promulgated.

Of the three classes of mandates, that under which New Zealand held Samoa was the most absolute. There was nothing to fix the term of the mandate, so presumably it was irrevocable. There was no machinery to provide for the punishment of New Zealand should she fail to report to the League or be neglectful in her administration.

Though New Zealand had not in law annexed Samoa, Parliament was empowered to legislate for Samoa as if it were part of the Dominion. In fact, the New Zealand Parliament had plenary authority over Samoa—legislative power without limit, unless it were exercised in a form repugnant to common justice. On the other hand, parliamentary power within the Dominion was kept within the borders of the Constitution.

Those being the facts, continued the professor, he could not understand why New Zealand was so half-hearted and lax in the discharge of its mandate. It was amazing that there could be any part of the Empire plainly flouting the law. Such people must be taught obedience, and a government which did not control law was government at all. It would be monstrous if Samoa proved to be the only exception to successful British administration in the world over.

Thus rhymes an old English doggerel in the cadence of the bells.

"Oranges and Lemons,"

"Say the bells of St. Clements,"

"Lend me five farthings,"

"Say the bells of Old Bailey,"

"Give me five pennies,"

"Say the bells of Shoreditch,"

"When will that be?"

"Say the bells of Stepney,"

"How I do mind to stay."

Say the great bells of Bow.

Thus rhymes an old English doggerel in the cadence of the bells.

The question is now being asked what has become of the legacy of John Donne; mercer, who in 1742 left tenements in Hosier Lane—"to the maintenance of Bow Bells, the same to be rung as aforesome."

## Who Shall Repair Great 'Bells of Bow' Exercises Church Officials in London

**Dick Whittington, Thrice Lord Mayor, Could Not Today Hear the Famous Prophecy Peal Forth From Cheapside, Because the Bells Are Silent**

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

LONDON—The famous Bow Bells of Cheapside that cheered the discouraged Dick Whittington and called him back to become Lord Mayor of London 500 years ago, have ceased to ring and the local authorities are disputing with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as to whose duty it is to find funds to repair them.

The original bells of Bow Church disappeared in the great fire of London in 1666. New ones were set up in the existing building which was erected by Sir Christopher Wren in 1680. These were replaced in the middle of the eighteenth century by a set of 10, which have been rung regularly up to the present stoppage. It is on record that they were first rung in a long peal in 1758 on the twenty-fifth birthday of George III.

In the medieval London of wooden houses Bow Bells were rung for curfew (cover fire) every night to prevent conflagration when the inhabitants were asleep. The bells served

also to guide late home-comers through the water-logged meadows of what is now Mayfair in the short winter evenings between Michaelmas, Sept. 29, and Lady Day, March 25. Later on they served the purpose, important to apprentices in the ancient London city companies, of announcing the hour that work was to cease.

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Thus, although the building will stand among the ice and snow, it will always be in touch with the research institutes of the universities for the supply of the instruments, chemicals and literature needed for its work.

For astronomical work the advantage of a point of observation free from dust and vapor needs no demonstration, while the scientific benefits derived from the study of aerophysics and astrophysics will greatly assist meteorological research. At the same time important conclusions from the geological viewpoint are expected.

The site on the Jungfrau has been chosen because of its accessibility by the mountain railway, which leaves the open country at a height of 7000 feet and winds its way through the heart of the mountain before reaching the altitude of 11,500 feet on which the institute is being built.

Thus, although the building will stand among the ice and snow, it will always be in touch with the research institutes of the universities for the supply of the instruments, chemicals and literature needed for its work.

**BELGIAN COAL TRADE OUTLOOK FAVORABLE**

**New Outlets Have Been Found for By-Products**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

BRUSSELS—Belgium's coal industry is making considerable strides ahead this year, after a crisis had undermined it for nearly two years. The British coal miners' strike had proved rather profitable for Belgian coal; but as soon as the strike was over, coal prices in Belgium began to go down and important quantities of coal were stocked up.

The Belgian expedient to overcome the coal crisis was to adopt a program which would open a new outlet for coal and its by-products. The colliers, first of all, began to collaborate more closely with the chemical and electrical industry. Secondly, they reorganized production, shortening so as to produce at less cost and turning coal at several points.

Several coke ovens and factories were built also. The sale of coal was centralized, and new markets opened up for coal. All in all, without being too optimistic, it may be said that the future now looks brighter for the Belgian coal mines.

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**CANBERRA DIGNIFIED BY COAT OF ARMS**

**'For the King, the Law and the People'**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

CANBERRA, Australia—Canberra by royal warrant has now been granted a coat of arms for use on appropriate occasions and in the common seal of the Federal Capital Commission. The design selected was the work of C. R. Wylie, a heraldic expert of Sydney.

From a heraldic point of view the design is considered to be the most suitable yet granted to Australia. On the principal part of the shield the devices have a definite heraldic meaning, a triple towered castle being the emblem of a capital city. The parliamentary mace, the sword of justice, and the crown are the emblems of

## Architecture—Books—News of Music

## Color in Bank Buildings

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Detroit, Mich.  
AMERICAN banks that seemed  
for a long time the appointed  
guardians of Greek architecture  
no less than of their depositors' cash  
show signs of striking modern ex-  
pression. Three old established  
banking firms in Detroit have recently  
expanded into new quarters; and  
in accordance with the new trend not  
one hint of the Corinthian or the  
Ionic can be found in any nook or  
corner of any of them.

The most astonishing of the three  
is the Union Trust Company's sky-  
scraper now receiving finishing  
touches. It is gay as a May morn-  
ing, yet with a basis of reasonableness  
and strength. Inside and out it  
has no inhibitions save the dictates  
of material and use.

Making a deposit becomes an ad-  
venture into a modern Aladdin's cave.  
From afar down the narrow financial  
street beckons a color-topped tower  
of orange-red brick, gold and black  
banded in the angular design that  
the use of bricks implies. The portal,  
with its ceramic tiles of yellow, buff,  
red and blue in a half dome resting  
on solid dolomite stone bases, prom-  
ises more brightness within.

If the depositor came into the bank  
with any feeling of carrying out a  
routine task, it must certainly drop  
from him in the lobby. Here are  
stalactites of color—brick-shaped  
stalactites—hanging above gorgeous-  
ly toned walls.

The decoration implies the sky-  
scraper. The designs are the angular  
profile of the set-backs, building  
sometimes upright as seen in the  
buildings themselves sometimes in-  
verted. Yet everywhere the step is  
the motive, and whatever ornament  
there is follows this line.

Red African marble, lustrous and  
richly veined, warms the lower part  
of the lobby walls and adds more  
powerful in its effect by a base of  
shining black marble. The ceiling is  
recessed where high-powered eleva-  
tors smoothly perform their duties,  
and in stained glass windows of the  
same outlined hues.

The center of interest in the lobby  
is above the information desk, a piece  
of furniture designed in the utmost  
simplicity of the modern style where  
the wood is the thing. There gleams  
a glass mosaic design with the motto  
of the institution glittering in the  
brave colors of the ceramic entrance.  
Below it play tiny red, blue and  
white lights, a device intended to  
show the progress of the elevators in  
their up and down course, but actu-  
ally furnishing a new element of  
decoration, namely, color in motion.

The lobby, of course, is only a pre-  
lude to the great banking room. The  
banking hall is visible from the en-  
trance through a stunning silver  
grille whose function seems not so  
much to shut off the room as to make  
a graceful pattern on space. It, too,  
carries out the skyscraper pattern  
and does it with admirable light-  
ness.

Inside the hall as without the  
platinum-colored Monel metal is  
used with effect for utility and deco-  
ration and is also a sober balance  
for the strong colors. Banking win-  
dows are formed of it. The dominant  
decoration in the banking room,

however, is the rounded ceiling, its  
plaster, stained sand color and  
adorned in silver, gold and terra-  
cotta red in combination with blue  
and white to depict Italian sky for  
accent. Artificial light comes through  
diffusing glass which forms a part  
of the design of the ceiling.

Throughout the first 16 stories,  
which are used for banking purposes,  
the motives of the main floor can be  
found repeated with consistency,  
even to the furniture which was  
made according to the suggestions of  
the designer of the building and to  
the window hangings. As a result the  
directors of this daring institution  
sit on modern chairs and do their  
business around a modern table.

Wirt C. Rowland, of the firm of  
Smith, Hinckley & Grylls of Detroit,  
has decidedly interesting reasons  
for his departure from tradition  
in this edifice. He feels it is  
entirely an outgrowth of the conditions  
he was given. The commission  
came from a man who himself de-  
parted from the idea of conservatism  
in banking and stood for the new  
style. The banking room bank imply  
service for all, a banker who uses an  
airplane to go about his business in  
other cities.

Frank W. Blair, this executive,  
agreed to brick as the material.  
Brick gave rise to the idea of using  
color that should make the soft  
orange-red tone of that material  
count. It also inclined, or Mr. Rowland  
would say, demanded, angular de-  
signs for decoration.

"The building settled our style,"  
is the way he puts it. "A man is not  
as big as a building; the architect  
has no right to force his personal  
ideas upon it."

Once the plans began to evolve, he  
said, the man who worked with him  
to carry them out caught the enthusiasm  
engendered by the idea. Sense of the diversity of the building  
may be explained by this zest that  
was into its making.

Mr. Rowland has the faculty of  
seeing at the edifice with detachment.  
"It shrikes color," he says. He  
feels that was necessary to make "a  
bite on the public consciousness." There  
has been too much fear of criticism  
about such things. If to some the building seems ultra modern,  
to its designer it is "about 20  
years behind the times."

The designer thinks color is neces-  
sary in modern building. Why? "Be-  
cause color is easily comprehended.  
We no longer live in a leisurely age,  
nor do we move on streets from  
which it is possible to contemplate  
intricate and minute sculptural detail.  
What we see we must see  
quickly in passing and the impres-  
sion must be immediate, strong and  
complete." Color has this vital  
power."

Mr. Rowland chose his colors for  
their values. He picked orange-  
brick for the body of the building  
grille whose function seems not so  
much to shut off the room as to make  
a graceful pattern on space. It, too,  
carries out the skyscraper pattern  
and does it with admirable light-  
ness.

Up to the seventh story many  
colors appear in the decoration.  
Above that story, they are reduced to  
four, orange of the brick, black,  
white and gold. Too many hues used  
in heights which must necessarily  
be viewed always from a distance  
would blend into a nondescript gray,  
said Mr. Rowland.

The height of the skyscraper de-  
termined also the decorative design.  
The stepped forms used throughout  
found their source in the natural way  
of piling brick. Sharper than curves  
and modelings, they could be seen  
at a long range. By the same reason-  
ing, many of the arches in the  
upper surface were formed by the  
meeting of two 60-degree angles in

Photograph by Grossman Knowing Lehr, Inc.

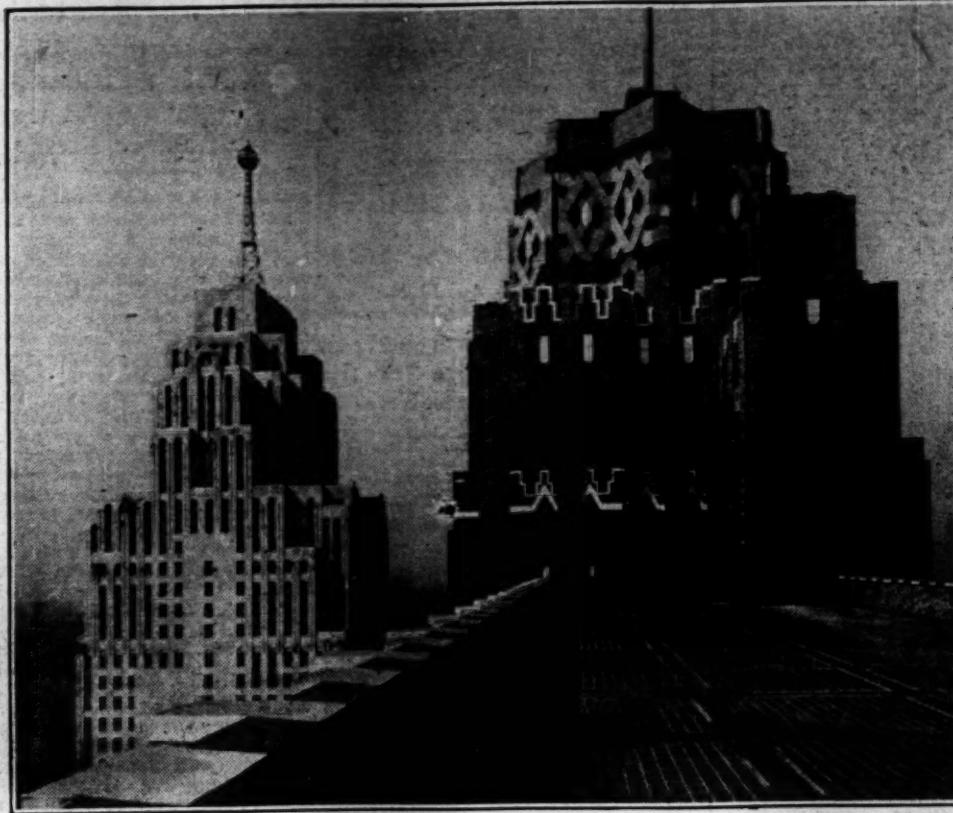
UNION TRUST BUILDING  
INTERIOR  
Counter Screen in Main Banking  
Room, Silver Metal With Black and  
Gray Marble.the new Penobscot Building across  
the street, also designed by Mr. Row-  
land.

The Penobscot, it should be noted  
in passing, houses another of the  
nonclassical banks, the Guardian  
Detroit. The third is the up-town  
branch of the First National Bank in  
Albert Kahn's imposing Fisher  
Building.

In the Penobscot and the Union  
Trust, Mr. Rowland has endeavored  
to make the core of the building  
appear its strongest part. He has  
consciously set about to weaken the  
appearance of the corners instead of  
making them look like pylons upholding  
the mass. The Penobscot, with its  
47 stories and numerous set-backs,  
succeeds in giving an admirable impres-  
sion of strength due to this treat-  
ment and to the fact that the steel  
structure is emphasized in the sug-  
gestion of bands running horizontally  
above every tier of three windows.

D. K. K.

## SKYSCRAPING NEIGHBORS IN DETROIT



Photograph by George W. Hance

Left—The Penobscot Building. Right—Top of Union Trust Building.

## On Record

NOT for more than a decade  
have any new records been made  
by the Boston Symphony  
Orchestra. Karl Muck was then  
leader of the band, and the version  
of the Fifth Symphony, which he  
directed was in its time something of  
an accomplishment. Since Dr. Muck's  
day, the orchestra has undergone many  
changes. For a space it seemed to have  
lost much of the luster which had made it one of  
the finest orchestras in the world. Now,  
under Serge Koussevitzky, it has re-  
gained the lost ground. It is only  
natural, therefore, that considerable  
interest is attached to the new re-  
cordings made during the last sea-  
son.

Characteristically, perhaps, Mr.  
Koussevitzky chose a modern work.  
Yet Stravinsky's "Pétrouchka" Suite  
does not seem to be the dissonance  
found in many of the same com-  
poser's later writings. The suite runs  
its course on three Victor records.  
On the reverse of the third record  
one finds Stravinsky's "Apollon Mu-  
sagète," his most recent mimo-drama.  
This is gentle, suave music, deftly de-  
lineated by the fine body of musicians  
which now make up the orchestra.  
The composer sketches in Apollo and  
the Muses with a classical serenity  
and loveliness. Such music contrasts  
sharply with the more vigorous and  
higher colored measures of "Pé-  
trouchka."

"Pétrouchka" begins in jocund  
mood. The Russian Dance owns a  
light, airy grace, and through the  
bright reading given it the timbres  
emerge clear and unassured. Next fol-  
lows a whimsical, earl scene, "In  
Pétrouchka's Room." Here are set  
forth contrasting moods. With ex-  
quisite clarity the piano limbs a fanci-  
ful picture. The flute contributes its  
own soft outline, throughout there is  
a light, lucid tone quality, enhancing  
this delicate bit.

"The Grand Carnival" is a forth-  
right, exultant music. Throughout the  
carnival mood reigns, expressed by  
the composer through the medium of  
a pungent, full orchestration which  
is never allowed to thicken. The reg-  
istration of this disc is exceptionally  
sharp. Slightly less so is the lumber-  
ing, ludicrous capering of the  
"Bear and the Peasant," which fol-  
lows. The rhythms and the orchestra-  
tion here abound in humorous  
turns. The wind instruments pursue  
one another through a series of head-

long phrases. "The Dance of the  
Coachmen and Groom" carries on the  
full, jolly rhythms of the peasants' *dančes*. The final regular iusto invites  
the listener to be ever so sophisticated  
to join in this Russian holiday.

Concluding the suite comes the  
"Masquerade," a series of tonal  
sketches, a succession of musical  
caricatures.

While, of course, one can hardly  
hope to capture in mechanical con-  
fines the full sweep and sonority of a  
symphony hall performance, nevertheless  
the "Pétrouchka" does reflect  
to a high degree the present stand-  
ards of the Boston Orchestra. Much  
better fitted, technically speaking,  
to display the range and virtuosity of  
his players, Mr. Koussevitzky could  
hardly have chosen. And from the  
point of view of record manufacture  
these discs stand on a level with the  
best available registrations, Euro-  
pean or American. C. S. B.

Books in  
Brief Review

The Short Stories of K. G. Wells  
(Garden City, N. Y. Doubleday, Doran, \$5) contains, in 1915, pages  
of good type on opaque paper, the  
82 short stories of H. G. Wells. The  
volume is of convenient size, not too  
bulky, easily opened and readily  
handled, a masterpiece of good com-  
mercial book-making. In it are all  
the "old favorites" and many others  
that have never been "favorites" nor,  
to speak frankly, deserved to be.  
Martial's epigram to the effect that  
in any collection there are some  
good things, more bad things, and  
most mediocre things holds good of  
Mr. Wells's short stories. There is no  
particular justification for reprinting  
such feeble and outmoded satire as  
"In the Modern Vein" or no insignifi-  
cant a sketch as "A Catastrophe,"  
other than the desire for completeness.  
As it is, we accept the mediocre  
and the bad for the sake of the good,  
and the good for the sake of the bad.  
Stories that we have not looked into  
for years are found to be as fresh  
and "convincing" as on the day when  
first we made their acquaintance.  
"The Magic Shop"—that wonderful  
little study in the unexplained weird;  
"The Empire of the Ants"—strange  
but biological studies; "The Land  
Ironclads"—a celebrated anticipation

"Pétrouchka" begins in jocund  
mood. The Russian Dance owns a  
light, airy grace, and through the  
bright reading given it the timbres  
emerge clear and unassured. Next fol-  
lows a whimsical, earl scene, "In  
Pétrouchka's Room." Here are set  
forth contrasting moods. With ex-  
quisite clarity the piano limbs a fanci-  
ful picture. The flute contributes its  
own soft outline, throughout there is  
a light, lucid tone quality, enhancing  
this delicate bit.

"The Grand Carnival" is a forth-  
right, exultant music. Throughout the  
carnival mood reigns, expressed by  
the composer through the medium of  
a pungent, full orchestration which  
is never allowed to thicken. The reg-  
istration of this disc is exceptionally  
sharp. Slightly less so is the lumber-  
ing, ludicrous capering of the  
"Bear and the Peasant," which fol-  
lows. The rhythms and the orchestra-  
tion here abound in humorous  
turns. The wind instruments pursue  
one another through a series of head-

of the invention of military "tanks";  
"The Grisly Folk" and "A Story of  
the Stone Age"—products of contem-  
porary interest in pre-history and  
forerunners of Mr. Wells's "Outline";  
"The New Accelerator" and "The  
Time-Machine"—masterly examples  
of Mr. Wells's mechanical fairy tales  
in which, once grant the premise,  
events develop with such unnerving  
and startling logic; "The Truth about  
Pye-craft"—genial farce. Here is a  
rich plenty of good things for the  
sake of which we are willing to re-  
read in other stories in which Mr.  
Wells sinks to the level of his own  
imitators. The publishers have done  
well in collecting together these  
minor works of this celebrated writer.

Silesia Revisited, 1929, by Lieut-  
Col. Graham Seton Hutchinson  
(London: Simpkin Marshall, 2s. 6d.  
net), is a highly instructive monograph.  
Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson,  
a member of the Upper Silesia  
Plebiscite Commission in 1920-21, has  
compiled a serious indictment of Polish  
political methods which is  
worthy of careful attention by students  
of politics. He shows that the  
severance of parts of Upper Silesia  
from Germany (with which country  
the district had been closely associated  
for 500 to 600 years) has resulted  
in a grave economic dislocation  
which affects not only the two  
countries immediately concerned,  
but also Great Britain, since it has  
caused a sharp decline in the  
Silesian coal output from its natural  
market in Germany and forced it to  
find an outlet in Scandinavia, where  
British coal had been supreme. He  
therefore, advocates a coal cartel to  
allocate the European markets on a  
rational basis and incidentally to  
charge a fair price for coal to Scandinavian  
consumers, who now, he  
says, are getting it so cheaply that  
the steel and engineering industries  
in those countries are "placed in a  
favorable position when tendering in  
world markets."

On the Wings of a Bird, by Herbert  
Ravenal Sasse (Garden City, N. Y. Doubleday, Doran, \$5) is a delightful collection of nature  
studies. The author writes of his ex-  
periences with the wild folk he has  
met and known intimately in the  
woods and swamps of South Carolina.  
While the title would imply that  
the book deals with our feathered  
friends exclusively, yet observations  
are recorded of several other  
interesting inhabitants of the southern  
swamps—alligators, turtles,  
etc., etc. Mr. Sasse has had the ad-  
vantage of close acquaintance with  
many varieties of birds and animals  
and possesses a depth of feeling not  
always found in nature students. He  
is also possessed of a happy literary  
style which quite charms the reader.  
While the author does not pose as a  
wise interpreter of nature, yet he is a  
successful reporter of happenings.  
He sets forth most appealingly the  
curious and interesting ways in which  
birds and animals and plants and  
insects go about their business.  
The author's writing is full of life and  
color, and the illustrations are  
attractive and well drawn.

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color, and the illustrations are  
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## London Concerts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

SOLDE MENGES and Harold

Samuel, continuing their recitals

at Royal Hall, on May 25 gave a

program packed with musical de-  
lights. It contained Bach's Sonata in

D minor, Brahms's Sonata in D

minor, Dvořák's seldom-played So-  
nata in F major and Schubert's "Ron-  
do Brillante." Here as at the pre-  
vious recital, one felt there was equal-  
ity between the players in nobility of

perception and musical sensitivity.

But the violinist's tone, beautiful

though it is, was too fine-drawn to

make her playing balance the con-  
trived warmth of the pianist in the

rhythmically written score of the Brahms

Sonata. Brahms calls for breadth as

well as loveliness.

On the other hand the combina-  
tion of these players was ideal in

eighteenth century music. Isolde

Menges's bowing was like a visible

expression of the sounds she pro-  
duced—firm, delicate, clean. Bach'sA major Sonata had a beautiful per-  
formance. Harold Samuel compan-  
ioned Isolde Menges's violin with

a spontaneous art that concealed the

fact he was abrogating half the tonal

weight of the piano forte by

playing Bach from the

piano. The piano had command of

a soft, full and

as sustained as a violin without

use of the pedal. This produced un-  
usual continuity of effect.

Novel Treatment

No one supposes that words can  
reproduce a musical performance.

Yet it is worth while to set down

some of the points observed.

First, this A major Sonata is usually

regarded as a duet between violin and

cello. Isolde Menges and Harold

Samuel rightly treated it as a three-  
part invention in which the violin,  
the right and left hands of the clavier  
part were the three independent per-  
formers. They combined the separate

counterpoints into unity of purpose

without loss of individual character.

The subtle differences of individual







## THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## David of Number Ten

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

**PART III**  
DAVID worked at his lessons harder than ever during the month that followed, and spent every spare moment practicing for the Founders' Day track meet. But so far as one in Number Ten had suggested a suitable "stunt."

"Hear the news?" asked Scotchy coming into the study one afternoon after school.

"No, what has the reporter got hold of now?" asked Douglas.

"The study group that has the best record by Founders' Day is going to have the Hobart Hall pennant in their study for the rest of the year."

"That means special privileges, too, doesn't it?" asked Douglas.

"Yes, a couple of Saturdays in town with Mr. Gaynor, and I don't know just what else. Don't suppose we have much of a chance at it, though."

Involuntarily he glanced at David, and the boy understood that if John Wyatt had shared the study, Number Ten would have expected to win the pennant.

"What do you do to win the pennant?" he asked.

"Well, scholarship counts first, of course; athletics, and outside activities, and what we do on Founders' Day counts, too."

David nodded. He was doing fairly well in his class work, he felt, and Mr. Gaynor seemed pleased with his progress in track. But he had no other outside activities.

"Not much chance for Number Ten," said Franklin.

"Oh, I don't know," returned Bun. He liked David thoroughly, and he knew that the boy was troubled at times because he felt that he was not adding much to Number Ten. "None of us shine particularly in our outside activities, and we can all work harder at them. David is new, of course, but there must be something he will fit into. You don't sing, do you, David?"

David shook his head. "Of course, in a little school like Deer Park, we didn't have any of these outside activities," he said.

"Never did any reporting on a school paper, I suppose?" asked Scotchy.

"We didn't have a school paper," replied David.

"No dramatics, of course?" said Franklin hopelessly.

"Nothing like you have here," admitted David.

"Well," said Douglas, with a little sigh. "I've got to get at my studying. Must do better in French, Mr. La-mont says."

"You were getting along all right last semester, weren't you?" asked Franklin.

"Yes, but Jack used to help over the hard places."

"Then I'll say it's about time you started working out the hard places for yourself," said Bun. "That's what I'm going to do with my trigonometry. I'm beginning to think we depended too much on Jack."

"Well," said Franklin, rising. "I've got to go down to the Little Theater." He was chairman of the stage crew for the Founders' Day play, and he felt that he at least was doing his part in outside activities.

"I want to finish this trig," said Bun, who was a member of the crew, "and then I'll be along, too." Some time later he looked up with an air of triumph. "Well, I managed it this time," he said. "Want to come along down to the Little Theater, David?"

**Founders' Day Play**

David nodded eagerly and pushed his books aside. Once or twice before he had gone down to the Little Theater with Bun, and it had interested him greatly. What fun it must be to give plays in a well-equipped place like this! Costumes and scenery and properties could be rented, and the boys could order anything they needed, within reason. David thought of the plays given in the Deer Park town hall, and wondered what these Oakton boys would think of the makeshift scenery and properties, the homemade costumes! He tried to fancy Franklin supervising the shifting of that scenery, and failed utterly.

Bun and Franklin were eagerly discussing scenery for the new play. "We'll have to have a throne and a terrace and steps, besides a lot of new drops. We must make a trip into town tomorrow to get estimates. If I were King I'm an easy thing to stage, and we want it to be just right for Founders' Day."

"How about our stunt?" asked Douglas that evening. "Has anyone thought of anything? Number Ten has got to have a stunt! And we've got to get to work on it!"

"David!" cried Bun, noticing the half-eager, half-shy look on David's face. "You've thought of something!"

"Yes, but I don't know whether it will do or not," said David.

"Oh, let's have it," cried Scotchy, and though Franklin didn't look very hopeful, David began a bit hesitantly. At first the others looked doubtful, but as David went on, acting out parts now and then, they took up the idea eagerly, laughing and suggesting:

"It's going to be a good stunt, if we can just work it up right," said Bun.

"Hope so," returned David. "Mr. Chadwick, who tutored me before I came here, is coming down for Founders' Day. I've just heard." Secretly he wished desperately that he could take part in some outside activity. It would be a great disappointment to his old teacher, he felt, if he should learn that it was David who kept Number Ten from winning the Hobart Hall pennant.

**Busy Days for Number Ten**

The busy days flew by. Franklin and Bun spent a good deal of time at the Little Theater. Douglas' glee club was working up the songs for the choruses. Scotchy was writing the best articles he could write for the Record. All the boys spent time working at the gymnasium, and the spare moments were spent working at the "stunt." Oakton School fairly hummed with activity.

"Got to see about the actual ordering of the scenery," said Franklin one morning. "Mr. Denison

was anyone but Franklin! But still, if he could do anything to help right now, it would be for the good of Number Ten and for the good of the school. He must offer, at any rate. Slowly he walked up on the stage. "Having trouble?" he asked.

"Only that Mr. Denison won't let us spend half what we need on this play. That means the staging will be a failure and the stage crew will be blamed and everything, and Number Ten won't have a look-in at the pantomime, either."

"I believe," said David hesitatingly, "the stage crew could make a lot of that scenery themselves."

"Why, that's impossible," began Franklin, but at David's suggestion he began to take hope. "Do you know anything about staging, David?" he asked, remembering how his study mate had surprised them with his ability at athletics.

"Well, we'll have to put up plays at home—nothing as elaborate as this, of course—but we made every bit of the scenery ourselves. Now about this throne—I'm sure we could make that, and the steps, too, and maybe the terrace."

Franklin was looking as interested as David now. "Say, if we just could! That would save the day. Do you know how, David? Would you join the stage crew and help? You know, it's always let the boys spend what they need for scenery before."

"Well, but he says no one ever spends nearly as much as we want to spend."

"Yes, but this is a hard play to stage. There's that garden scene, for instance. We have to have that terrace—and then—oh!" He shook his head in despair. "We can never do it for what we want to spend, Bun, and do it right. It can't be done."

For a moment David stood very still. His first inclination was to go away at once. But another thought had come that made him pause. If it

is coming down to the theater, and I'm going to show him just what is needed, and get his approval, and then we'll get the order in so as to have the scenery here in plenty of time for dress rehearsal."

David thought of that remark as he walked home from a strenuous practice at hurdle races. "Believe I'll just stop at the Little Theater and see what they've ordered," he decided. He was more interested than any of the boys knew, and he often stopped after his afternoon of practice to watch rehearsals or see what the stage crew were doing.

This afternoon rehearsals were over, and most of the stage crew had gone. Franklin and Bun were sitting alone at the back of the stage.

"I'm sure I don't know what to do about it," Franklin was saying. "I think Mr. Denison is unreasonable. He's always let the boys spend what they need for scenery before."

"Well, but he says no one ever spends nearly as much as we want to spend."

"Yes, but this is a hard play to stage. There's that garden scene, for instance. We have to have that terrace—and then—oh!" He shook his head in despair. "We can never do it for what we want to spend, Bun, and do it right. It can't be done."

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(To Be Continued)

## A Puzzle for the Cosmos Club

**T**HE Cosmos (wide world) Club was assembled for its regular Monday evening meeting in the cozy parlor of the Rolland home.

There was father Rolland, who had traveled extensively in his younger days; Mrs. Rolland, who had accompanied him on many of his trips; Raymond, 16, the elder son; Roberta, the daughter, two years younger; and Benny, aged 12.

To learn about the familiar and unfamiliar countries of the world, and the interesting people who dwell therein, was the primary purpose of the club. Each member, in his turn, led the meeting, presenting the results of his research regarding some country he had selected—usually leaving the other members to guess his country and nationality.

On this particular Monday evening it was Mr. Rolland's turn to preside, and his manner, as he called the club to order, betrayed the probability that something of more than usual interest might be forthcoming.

"I see that all of you have your

Father continued, with a sly wink and good-humored smile. "In '986 an external enemy, which had attempted to establish a protectorate, was decisively defeated and obliged to abandon all its claims to the country we are discussing. And strange as it may seem, the great battle was fought at a place that begins with A and ends with A."

"It couldn't be Australia," observed Roberta, "No, that's a continent itself."

"Maybe it's Angora, where my goat's ancestors came from," ventured Benny. "But that's well-known country near it?" asked Raymond.

"Yes," replied his father. "And on the same continent, though about 2000 miles to the northwest, is a distant neighbor whose name begins with A and ends with A, while at about the same distance to the southwest is another whose name also begins and ends with A."

Mr. Rolland then turned to the chart on the mantel, and on his sketch added several rows of small

"A"s, and the boy's face lit up with pleasure.

He had gone to the Christian School Sunday School since he was 2 years old. I am 12 now and should love to correspond with some girl my age or younger or older. I will

try to answer the letters immediately. If anyone would like to know something about Indiana I will surely be glad to tell them all I can and will send post cards.

Mr. Rolland then turned to the chart on the mantel, and on his sketch added several rows of small

"A"s, and the boy's face lit up with pleasure.

After leaving Boston, we entered Canada at Montreal, where I saw a snow-clad city, the first I had ever seen. I thought historic old Quebec very fascinating with its quaint little streets bordered by either side with rows of old terraces. From Toronto, we crossed the border again into the United States to visit Detroit and Chicago, two wonderful hubs of American business.

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At Detroit we visited the Henry Ford plant and that of General Motors by auto-bus, and in their service. The rapidity of production and splendid organization operating these vast factories impressed us greatly. Here are some Ford figures—130,000 employees, 2000 cars produced per day, 3 airplanes per week, and an estate of 10,000 acres in Detroit.

The prairie districts of Canada, where some of the world's finest grain is produced, were very interesting. We had great sport tobogganing and indulged in various other winter sports at Banff. The beauties of Banff and Lake Louise, with great mountains rising and resting against a sky of marvelous blue, and the foreground of lofty pines, rank with the finest scenic masterpieces of nature.

The Mail Bag is building up a fine international library of the mouth of all nations, as the many letters from all lands show, thus breaking down the many barriers of misunderstanding, due to ignorance.

The first word, at the top, reading horizontally, is the name of the continent. The first vertical word, reading downward, gives you the name of the country itself. Through the center, reading horizontally, you'll find the country's capital (indicated by a circle and dot in my sketch), while the horizontal word at the bottom is the name of a central province.

"Reading down the second vertical, we find the name of a lake (which I've shown in the lower portion of my sketch), while reading down the vertical at the extreme right gives us the name of the ancient town where the great battle of 1866 was fought (represented by a dot at the top of my sketch)."

As Mr. Rolland finished speaking, a flurry of activity was noticeable among the other members of the Cosmos Club.

Raymond's pencil was dashing swiftly back and forth across a certain portion of his map.

"I've found it!" he shouted. "Right here it is—and the name is—"

"Maybe they have more A's in their alphabet than we do," suggested Benny.

"It couldn't be Australia," mused Raymond, perplexedly, "because that's in Europe."

"I wonder if it could be Armenia, in Asia?" queried Mother. "Both begin and end with A. But the shape isn't right."

"I've found two!" shouted Benny suddenly. "Arizona and Alabama, and they both end with A!"

"That would be a fine guess, son, if we were discussing states," Mr. Rolland answered, smiling, "but we're looking for a country."

"History records an incident, which I'm sure will make it easy for Raymond, who is so great an historian, to guess the country."

"It's going to be a good stunt, if we can just work it up right," said Bun.

"Hope so," returned David. "Mr. Chadwick, who tutored me before I came here, is coming down for Founders' Day. I've just heard."

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(To Be Continued)

## The Mail Bag

Calestia, India

Dear Editor:

Though I often read the Monitor with great interest in the Christian Science Reading Room at Calcutta, I have never seen an Indian article in the Mail Bag, so I thought a letter from one might interest some of the young men from South India who are now studying in the University of Calcutta. My parents are born Christians and they live at Narasapur, which is situated on the bank of a broad and beautiful river very near to the place of its union with the sea.

The city of Calcutta, in which I am studying, is known as the second largest city in the British Empire, and also as the "city of palaces." But I am sure that the palaces of Calcutta would appear very small to the American young folk accustomed to see the skyscrapers of New York and Chicago.

Calcutta's large park system was planned by the famous landscape architect, Frederick Law Olmstead. One park—Durand-Eastman—faces the white-capped blue of Lake Ontario, and has an extensive golf course. The Eastman Kodak Company is the largest camera manufacturing concern in the world, and George Eastman, the founder, makes his home here. There are three Christian Science churches here and a society. I should be glad to tell of any other interesting facts about Rochester to my correspondents. I am a student at Monroe High School. My favorite interests are dramatics, music, and swimming. I also like to write plays and poetry. I am 13 years of age and should enjoy writing to girls anywhere in the world.

Answering Letters

# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## G. S. MANGIN IN SEMIFINALS

Coggeshall, Strachan and Bowden Also Advance in College Tennis

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK.—The four leading seeded players in Oregon, Donald Strachan '31, Princeton University, Harris E. Coggeshall, Grinnell College, and Frank Bowden, Columbia University, will battle out the semifinal round in the tennis championship of the Eastern Intercollegiate Tennis Association, the first to be opened to colleges outside the section, June 26, on the championship court of the Crescent Athletic Club, meeting in that order. The first three won their matches in the quarterfinal round, June 19, to be held at Cope's H. N. Nanner '31, representing Rutgers College, gave Bowden the hardest sort of a battle before the Columbia star, who is also well known in swimming circles, could emerge victor. 5-7, 6-2.

Mangin, paired with Emmett J. Pare, reached the semifinal round in the doubles before a shower ended play for the day; while the other three seeded pairs, Coggeshall and Donald Jones, and Bowden and Walter Thomas '31, and the Tulane University team, Clifford S. Sutter '31 and Maurice J. Bayon '30, were engaged in matches in previous rounds when rain stopped play.

Mangin, who is making his first appearance in intercollegiate play this season, made short work of Edward G. Tarantoli of New York University, defeating him by a score of 6-0, 6-2, 6-4. Pare, with a powerful driving and covering serve, Sutter and Bayon, who are well known in squash racquets also, displayed a skill in wrist play against J. A. Farrin Jr. '29 of the United States Naval Academy, that was worthy of H. N. Williams '23 in his best days, and when he once settled into his stride, ran out the match, 6-2, 6-0.

Coggeshall was inclined to take matters easy, but Strachan, of St. John's Union College, who has been the star of the tourney through his steadiness and endurance, and defeated the leader by a score of 6-2, 6-4.

Harvard, which had fought all the way, took the first set, 7-5, and took his initial game on the second set. But after losing the second game on the service of Bowden, he faltered and Bowden made three errors to lead to the first game after several calls of deuce. This seemed to tell on the accuracy of the Rutgers man, and Bowden ran out the balance of the match, 6-3, 6-0.

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In the doubles, Mangin and Pare defeated the Naval Academy pair, Farrin and H. J. McRoberts '29, with ease, 6-1, 6-1. Strachan and Thomas were engaged in a struggle with the Cornell pair, MacLaine and MacLaine '31, and Bowden and Bayon were leading over the New York University team, Stanley J. Harte and Walter Swaybill, while Coggeshall and Jones were just taking the court against Bowden and Bayon. Mangin and Pare, who had ended the play for the day, the summaries of the Eastern Intercollegiate Championship Singles.

Fourth Round  
Gregory S. Mangin, Georgetown, New York, defeated Edward G. Tarantoli, New York University, 6-0, 6-0.

Donald Strachan, Princeton, defeated J. A. Farrin Jr., United States Naval Academy, 6-0, 6-0.

Harris E. Coggeshall, Grinnell, defeated Spencer Peets, Union, 6-2, 6-4.

Frank Bowden, Columbia, defeated Casper H. Nanner, Rutgers, 6-7, 6-2, 6-6.

Third Round  
G. S. Mangin and E. J. Pare, defeated J. M. Farrin and H. J. McRoberts, United States Naval Academy, 6-1, 6-1.

German Entries for Marblehead Races

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
Kiel, Germany

THE German Sailing Association has announced the following German entries for the German-American competition for deep sea cutters, to be held at Marblehead, Mass., Aug. 15: Glaekau, owned by Hugo Stinnes, a member of the Kiel Yacht Club; Kickerle, owned by Ross, of the Berlin Yacht Club, and Hathi, owned by Theede of the Kiel Sailing Organization.

## REINFIELD CAN ONLY BE TIED IN CHESS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK.—Frederick A. Reinfield, 20, New York University, completed his school year with a 100% and a draw in the last two rounds of the United States intercollegiate chess championship of the National Chess Federation, June 19 at the Manhattan Chess Club, and can only be tied as a result. The Kuhn, of the College of the City of New York, has a mathematical chance to force a play-off, as he has lost only one game, but as he has three adjourned games to play June 20, the opportunity is small.

Reinfeld, in his adjourned game from the sixth round from Leslie, Ault '29, Rutgers, but had to accept a draw with Morris Fish '30, also of New York University, in the seventh. The German, Kuhn and Cussman and Theodore H. Beyer of Columbia, in the fifth round, were adjourned, and as the Columbia player wins, he will take second place, with 5½ to 1½, with Reinfield at 6 to 1, and Kussman is third, with 5 to 2, supposing he wins his other adjourned games as seems likely.

Beyer won twice June 19, defeating Nathan Grossman, 38, New York University, 6-0, 6-0, while Kussman won from Irving Kuhne, 20, City College, his team mate, but defeat. Grossman also defeated Ault, and drew with Joseph Arons, the Copper Union candidate.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION  
Won Lost P.C.  
Birmingham ..... 50 22 .454  
Nashville ..... 34 28 .545  
New Orleans ..... 28 20 .547  
Memphis ..... 23 20 .536  
Atlanta ..... 21 25 .470  
Little Rock ..... 20 24 .460  
Vicksburg ..... 22 27 .444  
Mobile ..... 22 37 .422

RESULTS JUNE 19  
Chattanooga 5, New Orleans 1.  
Nashville 2, Mobile 1.  
Vicksburg 15, Atlanta 1.  
Birmingham 2, Little Rock 1.

## SPICER CUTS FIVE STROKES FROM PAR

Feat Made on Two Consecutive Holes in Southern Golf

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Emmett Spicer, the favorite, advanced to the second round of the southern amateur golf tournament June 19 by defeating Chastee Harris of Memphis, 5 and 4. Harris, established a new record for the tournament June 18 by cutting five strokes off par on two consecutive holes. Spicer was 2 up at the turn, shooting the first nine holes in 36.

Bridewell of Little Rock, former Arkansas champion, continued in the tournament by defeating Samuel Kirkpatrick Jr. of Nashville 5 and 3.

Gordon Denny, the only Kentucky entry left, won his way to the championship flight with a hard-fought 1 up victory over Charles Green of Birmingham, Miss. The Birmingham, Ala., eliminated C. W. Kittleman, Mississippi State champion, 6 and 4.

A. T. Wheeler scored a 2 and 1 decision over Stacy Graham, another Nashville player, and the third-ranked man in the first flight, when W. J. Tye came through with a 4 and 3 victory over Frank File, also of Nashville.

## Yale Takes Second Game With Harvard

Eli Win 1929 Baseball Series From Crimson in Two Straight Contests

HARVARD-YALE BASEBALL

Run—  
W. L. For Ayst P.C.  
Yale ..... 2 0 22 5 1.000  
Harvard ..... 0 2 5 22 .000

Yale University won its annual baseball championship series with Harvard for 1929 by defeating the Crimson on Soddy Field, Birmingham, June 19, in the second game of the series, 5-4.

The first game was played at New Haven, Conn., on the previous day and Yale won 16 to 1. This is the first year since 1925 that Yale has won one of these series.

G. L. Leid, Yale '29, pitched for the winners with W. H. MacLaine '31, in the game for Harvard. Both pitched good games, with the Yale star allowing only eight hits, while MacLaine was found for 11. Considering the conditions during a part of the game, the Yale performance was especially good. Steadier play in the field at critical times was a big factor in Yale's victory, two of Harvard's three errors figuring prominently in the run scoring.

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Yale added another run in the fifth when M. G. Groves '29, single, stole second and scored on a wild throw by W. A. Todd, running for J. D. Dudley '31, received a base on a sacrifice fly by A. J. Taylor '31.

Harvard started the bidding in the seventh when Sneed opened with a single, stole second, went to third on a hit by Hoben and scored on a sacrifice fly by A. J. Taylor '31.

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## GRECO-SERBIAN SETTLEMENT IS AID TO SALONIKI

Its Importance as a Port Is Greatly Increased—International Trade Needed

*SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR*

ATHENS.—In consequence of the settlement of the Greco-Serbian dispute, the importance of Saloniki as an outlet and emporium of international commerce has been greatly enhanced. As in the past, so at present, Saloniki is called upon to play a significant role in serving the commerce of southeastern Europe. Without achieving this mission, it would shrink into an insignificant position, as the national boundaries within which it is enclosed today are too small to feed and nourish it to maturity. Its hinterland is furnished by a great part of Bulgaria, Serbia, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland.

The short experience of the past few years has furnished indications as to the possibilities laid before the capital of Macedonia. The Greeks are alive to the truth that without the co-operation of international commerce, Saloniki will not be able to escape from a process of degeneration. Saloniki, previously an object of discord in the Balkans, is today becoming a factor for the creation of good will and the establishment of cooperation between the peoples of the peninsula.

For four years a Greek free zone has been functioning in the capital of Macedonia. Eleutherios Venizelos has been desirous to see the Greek zone flanked by two other zones, one Serbian and the other Bulgarian. The Serbian free zone is a reality today, and a Bulgarian free zone has yet to be created, either in Saloniki or in Dedeagatch.

The Greek free zone activity has met with the greatest satisfaction in the commercial world both at home and abroad.

Last year 12,655 wagons, transferring 144,829 tons of goods, were handled and merchandise amounting to \$4,252,000 was shipped for foreign countries passed through the zone in 1928. Of this 90,121 tons were of wheat and 29,424 tons flour. The exports amounted to about 482,379 tons.

The vast and hygienic stables which were built last year form another striking phase of development in the zone. About 1,900,000 animals of all sizes were sheltered here during 1928. It is hoped that it will be possible to start the functioning of a number of industries in the zone this year, and as its operations increase it will become necessary to expand its scope.

## Australia Selects League Delegates

International Law Expert Goes for Second Time—Woman Also Chosen

*SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR*

CANBERRA, Australia.—Importers of antiques to Australia are warned by the Minister for Trade and Customs, Henry S. Gullett, to make sure that their purchases are genuine before they seek the benefit of the tariff laws under which antiques are given a 100-year tax-free admission to Australia.

"The genuineness or otherwise of many so-called antiques," said Mr. Gullett, "is one of the most disputed points in the world. Reputed experts will disagree absolutely upon the merits of an alleged Sheraton table, grandfather clock or eighteenth century English china. It is being found that experts employed by the customs department at the Australian ports of entry frequently declare that furniture and other articles which have been bought by Australians abroad in the belief that they were genuine antiques are of a later period, or else are reproductions.

"These differences of opinion," adds Mr. Gullett, "are not to be avoided. Under the present procedure the customs department must follow the verdict of its expert at the port of entry. All that can be done is to impress upon buyers of antiques abroad the necessity for extreme caution."

The selection of Sir Harrison Moore is of special interest in that he has thus achieved the distinction of having been sent twice in succession on the delegation.

While abroad, Sir Harrison Moore will also be a member of an Empire Committee which will meet in London in October to discuss the relations between the various parts of the British Empire on the lines of the basis laid down at the last conference of the Empire Prime Ministers.

Dr. Roberta Jull also has a good record of public service. She has taken a great interest in the work of the League and in 1922 she attended the League's summer school at Oxford. She lived for a long time in Portugal and has a good knowledge of the Portuguese and French languages. She is a graduate of the University of Glasgow, where she was one of the 12 women to qualify in medicine.

## Swedish Highways Kept Always Open

Automobiles May Be Driven Over Entire Country at Any Season

*SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR*

STOCKHOLM.—After nine years of service Col. Gustav Engblom, on retiring from the Swedish Road Association, reports that the general development and stabilization of the Swedish roads has reached a satisfactory condition. According to Alexander Sodergren, the new secretary of this association, the winter roads in Norrland, which is the most arctic region, are in perfect condition for automobiles.

One man now drives an automobile over the entire country the whole winter through without any trouble. Ten years ago, it often happened that long stretches of road were unpassable for a whole day at a time. These snow-covered roads are now easily kept open all the winter with the assistance of motor-driven snow plows, and the walls of snow on either side of the road are promptly removed to prevent the snow falling back into the road or melting into streams of water thereby injuring the roads.

The regularity with which post diligences, which are large and heavy motor trucks, maintain traffic even in the most northern villages is wonderful. Winter is no longer an enemy to motorists.

## Antiques and Coins Are Discovered in Jogeshwari Caves

Heterogeneous Collection Is Loaned to Prince of Wales Museum

*SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR*

BOMBAY.—Some coins and a few antique pieces in stone, copper and terra cotta were found in the Jogeshwari Caves near Bombay when they were undergoing repairs by the Archaeological Department. These have been brought over to the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, on loan from the Director-General of Archaeology.

The collection consists of the coins, one copper elephant, four bells, two stone urns, two terra cotta pots, one stone image of the God Ganesha and one stone broken piece of an arm or some image. Out of the 10 coins one is of Balban, four of Mahmud of Ghazni, two belong to the thirteenth century, while one of Mahmud of Ghazni dates from the fifteenth century. There is also a copper coin of the East India Company, dated 1772.

The hollow copper elephant is the most interesting of the whole lot. It hangs from a long chain, which has three human figures as links. One of these is a dancing girl, while the remaining two are depicted as beating drum and cymbals. It has on its back the driver with his ankus and a goddess with a lotus in one of her hands. It stands on a disk with a hole in the center and two cuts on two sides, probably to catch some things below the elephant.

Of the four bells with handles (now separated) one has a ring at the top and probably hung in a temple. The two terra cotta pots were used, either as household utensils or as

**Australia Warns 'Antique' Buyers**

Importers Must Pay Duty if Customs Experts Decide Against Genuineness

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**COOPER WINS SHAWNEE OPEN GOLF WITH 294**

SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, Pa.—Harry Cooper of Buffalo, N. Y., won the annual Shawnee Open golf tournament June 13 with a score of 294 for the 72 holes.

John Golden, North Jersey, who set the pace for 54 holes, could do no better than 297, which was beaten by Tom Westport, who took second money with a score of 298. Golden turned in a card of 301.

John T. Turner, Elmwood Park, Ill., was tied for fourth place with A. W. Heron of Reading, Pa., at 301.

W. McFarlane, Oakridge, the winner last year, and Jack Forrester, Hackensack, N. J., finished with 305.

**PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE**

W. W. Miller, president of the Oregon State Agricultural College, April 26—University of Idaho at Pullman; 26—University of Washington at Pullman; 26—University of Oregon at Eugene; 16, 17—Oregon State Agricultural College at Corvallis; 20, 21—Oregon State Agricultural College at Corvallis; 25, 26—University of Washington at Pullman; 30, 31—Pacific Coast Conference meet at Pullman.

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<b>Connecticut</b>	<b>Connecticut</b>	<b>Connecticut</b>	<b>Connecticut</b>	<b>New York</b>	<b>New York</b>	<b>New York</b>	<b>New York</b>
<b>MIDDLETOWN</b> (Continued)	<b>NEW HAVEN</b>	<b>NEW HAVEN</b> (Continued)	<b>NORWALK</b> (Continued)	<b>ALBANY</b> (Continued)	<b>ALBANY</b> (Continued)	<b>ELMIRA</b> (Continued)	<b>JAMESTOWN</b> (Continued)
Developing Copying Enlarging The large Photo-Finishing Service in New England. Mail Orders Filled. Fountain Photo Service 483 Main Street	OUR 54TH ANNIVERSARY To express our appreciation and whole-hearted gratefulness to our friends and customers for their steadfast patronage— we offer this year, on our 54th Anniversary Celebration, five floors of real honest values. We are enthused and hope you will be impressed by them. Sale prices in reach of every man's pocketbook. Visit our five floors now abundant with values	THE EDW. MALLEY & CO. Summer Furniture A gay bazaar of coloring in new gliders, deep wicker lounges and chairs, for sun porch or garden comfort. Furniture, Third Floor	TRISTRAM & HYATT Leading Dry Goods Store OUR SPECIALTY Ladies' Silk Dresses, \$10.00 and \$15.00 NORWALK, CONN.	Summer Furniture must be in COLOR At Whitney's are new wicker sets and pieces in gay shades, cool sum- mer rugs that will transform a porch into a gay, colorful, restful spot.	Danher 40-42 Maiden Lane, ALBANY, N. Y. Time to do your Spring Planting SHRUBS—TREES ROSE BUSHES Flowers telegraphed to all parts of the country.	Gosper-Kelly & O'Shea, Inc. Shoes and Hosiery 108-110 W. Water Street Elmira, N. Y.	PROUDFIT CLOTHING COMPANY 204 Main Street Honest Values in Men's and Boys' CLOTHING
Whittemore's SHOE HOSPITAL First Class Shoe Repairing Phone 2299 118 MAIN STREET	THE H. M. BULLARD CO. ORANGE STREET AT ELM FURNITURE RUGS—DRAPERIES We carry Whittall Rugs NEW LONDON 85-89 CHURCH STREET	THE ELL SHOP 252 ATLANTIC STREET Gowns, Millinery, Wraps PHONE 4291	STAMFORD For June—and the Rest of the Summer— Smart New Sleeveless Frocks K. COMPTON & CO. Tel. 71 Atlantic Square	Occasional Pieces Striped Awnings Swaying Divans Wicker Pieces Furniture Shop, Fourth Floor	BRONXVILLE WESTCHESTER FUEL COMPANY Quality Coal Tuckahoe, N. Y. Tela. 1472-8	The FRENCH SHOP Langwell Hotel Bldg. 169 State St. Coats, Ensembles, Gowns, Millinery Costume Jewelry, Scarfs	<b>New York</b> JAMESTOWN (Continued)
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS
<b>New York</b>	<b>New York</b>	<b>New York</b>	<b>New York</b>	<b>New York</b>	<b>New York</b>	<b>New York</b>	<b>New York</b>
<b>Long Island</b>	<b>Long Island</b>	<b>MOUNT VERNON</b> (Continued)	<b>NEW ROCHELLE</b> (Continued)	<b>Borough of Queens</b>	<b>Borough of Queens</b>	<b>ROCHESTER</b> (Continued)	<b>New York</b>
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1929

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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## EDITORIALS

### Spokesmen of Two Governments

TO THOSE familiar with President Hoover's recent utterances concerning naval limitation, and even more to those familiar with his private convictions on the subject, the notable speech made by Ambassador Dawes before the Pilgrims in London will stand as a specific expression of the President's views. Throughout the speech, not merely in substance but in words and actual phraseology, there is constant reminiscence of the Hoover statements. Particularly does the reiteration of the word "yardstick," and the stress laid upon the necessity of a civilian commission to bring harmony out of the controversies of experts, whether naval or economic, recall President Hoover's past pleas.

This fact is of importance because it emphasizes the authoritative nature of General Dawes's speech. Of course, so distinguished an Ambassador would not give public utterance to views not approved by his home Government, but this particular address sounds as though it had been prepared in close collaboration with the President. And when, therefore, we find it delivered on the same night that a speech of practically the same effect is pronounced by the Premier of Great Britain, the world is entirely justified in accepting the two as the serious out-givings of the responsible governments of the two nations.

What in brief summary, did this pronouncement amount to? Both the Premier and the Ambassador proclaim the necessary and unshakable friendship of their two countries. Both declare that there is unity in the desire to establish, as Mr. MacDonald expressed it, "a board round which other nations might ultimately sit in co-operative fellowship, studying the arts and the ways of peace, gaining a sense of security, not by arms, but by absence of arms." Both also agreed that any understanding to be reached should not be confined to these two countries, but be the result of frank and friendly discussion with all governments that might desire to sit in at this board. As the Ambassador put it:

The matter of first importance at the present time is that the friends of the world's peace move united toward the objective with clear understanding among themselves that any effort which is not an united effort is liable to be ineffective and tending toward disintegration.

Of the two, General Dawes was the more explicit in his description of the immediate issue to be submitted to international consideration. His was by far the longer address of the two, and therefore he was enabled to go much more into detail. Naval limitation he declared to be the immediate problem before the world, the next step to proceed from the desire of all nations to give validity and effect to the Pact of Paris. In discussing the nature of the conversations and conferences to be held for the purpose of accomplishing this end, he laid particular stress upon the necessity of turning from purely expert naval commissions to arbiters drawn from civil ranks. Recent history has thoroughly demonstrated the necessity of such a course. The Ambassador went not one step beyond what the record has shown when, after paying the highest testimony to the professional ability and the patriotism of naval officers, he said:

I have already spoken of the fallibility and the lack of agreement of expert and economic opinion as exemplified by the experience of the reparations negotiations. I will say frankly that from a commission of naval experts of the respective nations meeting together and called to evolve a final definition of the naval yardstick, I personally should expect a failure to agree.

It is, therefore, the proposition of the United States Government, as enunciated by its Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, that the conclusions reached by the naval experts should be given consideration by an international commission, composed of men taken from civil life, statesmen, men capable of judging public sentiment, and particularly equipped with that power of direct and lucid statement which would enable them to draw up the final agreement upon naval reduction "in those simple terms understandable to the ordinary man on the street." There is great force in the construction that General Dawes put upon the failure of the Tripartite Conference at Geneva. His deductions from that failure, unlike those that have commonly been made, breathe a spirit of optimism that encourages continuance of the endeavor to find a new touchstone for peace. He points out, with a fine toleration, that such were the technicalities there involved, and such was the nationalistic way in which they were set forth, that

Probably 90 per cent of Englishmen think the American delegation was responsible for the mistake, and 90 per cent of Americans think that the British members of the commission were responsible for the mistake. The great overwhelming and soul-satisfying fact about it is that the British and American people are a unit in agreeing that, whoever was responsible for it, a mistake was made.

It is the hope, and evidently the expectation, of the President that when the technical findings of the naval experts of all nations shall be submitted to the civilian commission, a way will be found to extract from opposing views all that there is of harmony, and to build up such a plan for international limitation of navies that easily 90 per cent of every people involved will feel that its interests have been duly served. There are, of course, forces opposed to naval reduction which must be reckoned with. There are the

personnel of the navy, the great industrial and financial interests engaged in shipbuilding and the production of armament for men-of-war, and the very considerable body of people in every nation who cling to ancient ideas and believe that the only way to maintain peace is to be steadily preparing for war. Nevertheless, it is reasonable to deduce from existing conditions the conclusion that the mass of mankind is impatient of naval rivalries and races, and shows a growing disinclination to appropriate billions for the maintenance of a floating force that gives the lie to the treaty for the renunciation of war. Even though Ambassador Dawes called upon all nations of the world to join in the endeavor to correct this paradox, it is clear that he regards the responsibility for the initiative, and perhaps for the completion of such a project, as resting mainly with the English-speaking people. Worthily and truthfully, he closes his admirable address with these words of promise:

Under these circumstances, let us be hopeful for the cause of world peace and the progress of civilization; for in the joint hands of these same English-speaking people rests not only their secure guaranty, but as well the ark of the covenant of human freedom.

### What Prompts This Furore?

NO PROHIBITIONIST will condone the reckless enforcement of the law or the imperilling of the lives of innocent persons, and to whatever extent the federal authorities are responsible for unnecessary violence and fatality they deserve the honest censure of every person who is sincerely concerned with the observance of the laws of the land.

But what prompts this wrathful furore which the opponents of prohibition, and more particularly the wet press, are raising in connection with the Government's enforcement activities on the Canadian border? The blunders of prohibition agents are a serious and deplorable incident in the administration of the Eighteenth Amendment, but they offer no excuse for the wholesale abuse and maligning of the federal enforcement workers and executives. There have been sad instances in which the police have taken the life of a man innocent of crime, but the press has not rushed to abuse the whole police system. There have been sad instances of drunken men who have taken the lives of their fellow citizens, but the wet press has not rushed to condemn the liquor traffic.

The total unfairness and prejudice of the wet press have colored practically every word it has had to say with respect to the unfortunate violence which has recently occurred in the enforcement of the law along the northeastern Canadian border, but when the opponents of prohibition are loudly deplored the hazards of this war against rumrunners, let it not be forgotten that every person who patronizes the bootlegger is a participant in this crime. From the most reliable sources it is known that at the moment the forces bent on bootlegging and law defiance are massed at this particular point, and the opponents of prohibition, hampering the enforcement of the law at every opportunity, are aggravating crime rather than reducing it.

The Christian Science Monitor yields to no paper in the country in condemning every irresponsible act of the enforcement agents, but it stands wholeheartedly behind the Government in its faithful and unintimidated efforts to break the operations of the bootlegger.

### Pulling Synthetic Silk Strings

TWENTY years after the first laughter went up over attempts "to spin cabbages into silk purses," rayon has become a two-billion-dollar world industry. Today, synthetic silk, made from vegetable matter and known as rayon, is made into not only purses, but stockings and a thousand other articles.

Because rayon is the by-product of natural scientific research, which in turn is the modern pathfinder for big business, its development in the hands of a few immense corporations, or cartels, is natural. Rayon factories costing from \$1,000,000 to \$10,000,000 are today springing up in America, largely in the southern states, many of them dominated by foreign capital. In essence, rayon manufacture is simple: wood pulp or cotton is finely ground and mixed into a jelly, the product being forced through minute holes in a spinnerette, with some 5000 holes in the area of a postage stamp. The liquid comes out in tiny rods, finer than human hair. It "hardens" when treated by chemicals. From this man-made filament is spun the substitute of the silkworm's product.

The process started in France, back in 1892. But the extraordinary, not to say unparalleled, development which has put the whole industry into the hands of a comparatively few combines came coincidentally with the World War. Samuel Courtauld is the great English rayon manufacturer. Three hundred years ago the French persecution of Huguenots drove families of silk weavers into England, and from that time to this the Courtauld family, generation after generation, has practiced its trade in its adopted country. Now Samuel Courtauld is reported to receive \$5,000,000 annually from his artificial silk plants. Courtauld's subsidiary, the Viscose Company, came to the United States in 1912, and by now America has jumped to first place as the largest producer of synthetic silk.

Curiously enough, British and German corporations still control the largest producing companies in the United States: Viscose, Glanzstoff, and Bemberg. The European rayon cartel includes Courtauld (the largest), Glanzstoff of Germany and Snia Viscosa of Italy. It is in the German-owned Glanzstoff-Bemberg plants in the Tennessee hills that the recent strike of mountaineer mill hands occurred.

In 1925 there were fourteen rayon establishments in America, producing goods valued at \$88,000,000. Two years later there were nineteen plants, producing goods to the value of \$109,000,000. Now American capital has flowed into the rapidly growing and gigantic infant industry. Oddly enough, rayon for silk stockings, and dynamite, both come from the same nitro-cellulose base. It was easy for du Pont, manufacturer of explosives, to enter the rayon field, and du Pont is already second to Viscose in American production. They do things on an immense scale in the rayon business. The new eight-unit du Pont plant at Waynesboro, Va., will cost \$46,000,000. Plants of other manufac-

turers are springing up, largely in the South. The industry, which has revolutionized wearing apparel, is changing the industrial life of the southern states at the same time.

There have been immense profits in the synthetic silk business, as a comfortable margin of economy exists between the machine's product and that of the inefficient silkworm. It is somewhat disturbing, however, to note that the Commerce Department, in its report on cartels, finds the rayon industry coming closer to being an international trust than any other similar group. In fact, it was recently estimated that the rayon trust controls 85 per cent of world production. From the United States to India, from Australia to Japan, the same half-dozen big companies are pulling the strings. In this instance the strings are made of synthetic silk.

### Well Done!

THE Boston Young Men's Christian Association, the first in the United States, held its opening meeting in the Old South Church nearly eighty years ago. The last forty-five years of that period, more than half of it, has seen Arthur S. Johnson giving freely of his time, his energy and his money to promote the ideals for which he labored, first as a member, then as a director, and finally as president of the association.

Great has been the growth of the Boston organization under Mr. Johnson's presidency of thirty-two years, from which he has just retired. During that period it has constantly developed. At the beginning of his administration one comparatively small building with four or five employees was sufficient for its activities. Today it is a great metropolitan institution, with a well-equipped central building and seven branches, one of which is Northeastern University.

Mr. Johnson's interest in the youth of Boston undoubtedly led him to make many sacrifices. Throughout the war period, when unusual demands were made upon the association, he not only assumed all the obligations and responsibilities of an arduous leadership, but also transmitted to others much of the enthusiasm which had enabled him to carry many a difficult project to a successful termination. It will be hard to dissociate Mr. Johnson from the Boston Y. M. C. A. For more than a generation he has stood at the head of it and youth has benefited by the connection.

### Separating Chaff From Grain in Art

AT A dinner given in his honor by the Stationers' Company, whose patron he has, in accordance with custom, just become, Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang, the newly appointed Archbishop of Canterbury, has entered the controversy on the censorship of books, which, following the recent prosecutions against certain women novelists, has assumed a more than ordinary significance in England.

While gravely condemning all literature that is for the most part "a microscopic study of the ugly and abnormal in human life," Dr. Lang declared himself opposed to any form of censorship which, in his view, would be prejudicial to the true interests of letters. The only way to prevent the circulation of bad literature and to promote the appreciation and love for good literature was, he said, "to see to it that in all our schools the standard, taste and sense of literature is taught, as it could be, to our children even from their earliest days, so that later on they shall go out with some real understanding of what good literature is and with the power to enjoy it."

Such an open avowal on a question affecting so closely the religious welfare of the people from a man who is, by virtue of his high office, the head of the official church in England, deserves to be pondered by civic and other authorities who possess the power to enforce their views on literature by direct control, through censorship, or the circulation of books in their cities or states. And the more so, since, as the master of the Stationers' Company reminded his guests, the chief province of earlier archbishops was to restrain the company and others from publishing books which they considered undesirable. That the present Archbishop of Canterbury is not without his personal prejudices is instanced by his desire, expressed earlier in the same speech, to prohibit the circulation of all "best sellers" and to make a conflagration "which would rejoice even Nero" of all and sundry books he did not approve of. But, having confessed to so much, Dr. Lang hastened to draw the appropriate moral: to wit, that no person, however eminent in letters or fair in judgment, can be relied on to distinguish the chaff from the grain in art—a sentiment that Shakespeare expressed 300 years ago in a line of one of his sonnets wherein he enumerates the things he most abhorred in this world, among which is

"Art made tongue-tied by Authority."

### Editorial Notes

Carl P. Schmidt, curator in charge of reptiles at a Chicago museum, gives some valuable advice to parents when he says: "I have never found any child who exhibited the slightest fear of snakes if it had not been previously frightened about them." What applies in the case of snakes may well apply in many other instances.

Perhaps those four members of the United States Military Academy football team who are going to spend their furlough this summer on a sea trip are doing so because they realize they will not be able to meet the navy on the gridiron next fall.

There are enough motorcars in the United States, it appears, to give everyone a ride at the same time. From the appearances of the roads on almost any holiday one might be paraded for believing that they were doing so.

Gen. Charles G. Dawes, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, is to receive a degree from Oxford University. General Dawes, however, has never been noted for doing anything he ever undertakes by degrees.

Trade in ideas, such as is fostered by the \$1,000,000 Guggenheim fund to develop closer relations between the Americas, should prove a paying business.

### Pamela Takes Up Golf!

"DON'T you think," I said to Pamela, "that it is about time for us to take up golf?" The children had just begged off from accompanying us on a drive, intimating that they had something far more interesting in view. This was not the first indication we had received that their idea of a perfect pastime did not always coincide with our own. As a matter of fact, I had been awaiting this period of their development for some years. Pamela and I think along the same lines on so many subjects that I have never quite understood why our viewpoint is so entirely different when it comes to the question of leaving the children to their own devices.

On this occasion she regarded me with surprise for a moment and then as the import of my remark dawned upon her, she inquired: "Do you really think that David and Robin are learning to do without us?" Her tone was quite wistful.

"My dear," I said, "it is absolutely inevitable." Pamela turned her head away and looked out of the window. In the five minutes of silence that ensued I am positive that she passed through all the stages of anguish mental adjustment peculiar to mothers contemplating a temporary separation from their offspring. In imagination she no doubt saw both boys sent ruthlessly to boarding school and thence to some university 3000 miles or more away. Perhaps she even reconciled herself to thinking of them as married. I feel sure, knowing the rapidity with which her imagination works, that David and Robin passed through every phase appertaining to young manhood and possibly attained to full-fledged maturity, if not to riper years.

When at length the silence was broken, her remark was in a way a response to the question I had asked.

"Of course," she said, "I have always thought I should like to play golf."

I began to lay my plans immediately. "We must take lessons," I said.

"Is that really necessary?" Pamela wished to know.

"Isn't it just a matter of practice?"

"There is rather more to it than that," I replied. "Even the best players, I understand, continue to take occasional lessons." Pamela looked a little puzzled.

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